The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,494.

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CHARLES ROTH,
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WE have this day admitted Edward Dolfinger and Frank Dolfinger as partners in our business. Style of firm will be same as heretofore.
J. DOLFINGER & CO.
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AT THE STRING.

Six Heats Between Three Entries In the Race for the Kentucky U. S. Senatorship.

The Work Begins in the Democratic Caucus Under Good-Natured Auspices.

First Ballot: Williams, 53; Blackburn, 44; Sweeney, 25—Five More Votes Taken,

The Last of Which Increases Captain Jo's Vote Two, at the Expense of the Owensboro Entry.

THE ORATIONS OF THE NOMINATORS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.—This homely capital was dreary this morning; by noon it was a Babel of excited men and strange voices. At 6 o'clock the politicians, from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, had swarmed into the timid little city and captured it, bag and baggage. Wise men dropped vague hints in the hotel lobbies of combinations, of deadlocks and what-nots. The several headquarters entertained handsomely; there was Bourbon, and lots of it; it was a feast of political reason and a steady flow of six-year-old. The day wore into the night, and the pulses of the politicians tore on toward the nineties. By 6 o'clock the narrow, close and uncomfortable galleries of the House chamber were packed; a dozen ladies braved the elements, and the crowds remained until the close of the exciting contest.

THE SCENE.

An old man said he never saw such a crowd in the hall of the House of Representatives since Garrett Davis was elected twenty years ago. Half an hour before the caucus was called to order, a half-suppressed whoop, by a partisan of one or the other of the candidates, showed that the crowd was hungering for a howl. An unusual sight was the number of ladies on the floor of the House. Half a dozen members sacrificed their seats for the ladies. The floor was kept well cleared of strangers. Only a few old stagers came in for a position. Sell Miller, good natured, talkative, impulsive Sell Miller, who knows everybody and likes everybody, occupied a prominent seat on the floor. Sell cast longing glances toward the gallery, and, doubtless, wished heartily that he was up with the rest of the boys.

On the late train from Louisville a red-hot Blackburn delegation arrived. Among them were P. Booker Reed, delegate from the city at large; Henry Kohnhorst, Coon Webber, that man of many tongues; James Heheman, a representative of the School Board, and other patriotic citizens. They were soon gathered into John Whallen's fold and were properly cared for.

A noble Kentuckian in the gallery, who was filled more with whisky than with politics, made things lively by an occasional wild whoop for Blackburn or Williams. "I don't want to put the whole gallery out for one man," said Sergaant-at-Arms Jenkins. "I don't want to get out," said the enthusiastic Kentuckian. "I am a Democrat; if you fire anybody the Republicans must go," and then there was general laughter.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 7:30 o'clock Senator Robbins, Chairman of the Senate caucus, called the joint caucus to order, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CAUCUS—Custom has made it the law that the Chairman of the Senate caucus shall preside over the deliberations of a joint caucus of the Democratic members of the General Assembly. I am fully aware that the duty upon which I am just entering in pursuance of this custom is one of serious importance, and I can not hope to perform it to the satisfaction of all concerned without your earnest co operation. We are about to select a man upon whom to confer the highest dignity within the gift of the Kentucky Legislature, and the means we employ should be in keeping with the grave responsibility involved in our task. It is desirable that our zeal for friends or favorites shall not be permitted to overleap the bounds of decorum. Some of us are doubtless nearing a serious disappointment, but it is to be hoped that when our work is finished, whatever its results may be, each of us can enjoy the consciousness that all things have been done "decently and in order." This much we owe to ourselves, our constituents and to the distinguished gentleman who receives from this caucus the nomination for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States. As for myself, I shall try to enforce the rules by which this caucus should be governed, as I understand them, without fear, favor or affection. More than this can not be required of me, and I should forget all claims to your respect or my own, if I were to do less.

CALL OF THE ROLL

was then ordered. The names of two or three gentlemen were called who were absent, and those to whom they had sent their proxies wished to know whether they would answer for them.

The Chairman said that they couldn't vote them until the caucus so decided. The vote was announced 31 from the Senate and 86 from the House.

Mr. Owens then moved that the members be allowed to vote proxies. Adopted.

Mr. George Triplet then submitted the rules of the Committee on Rules, which were read to the body, which have already appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL.

Senator Haggard said he thought the rules fair, but he thought an amendment necessary. He said that a standing rule of the House, rule 43, provided that no rule could be changed save by a two-thirds vote. It was a rule in Democratic caucuses to let the majority rule. This was a good rule. It was possible that some of them might see the necessity of changing the rule. He therefore offered the following amendment:

Any one of the rules of this caucus may be amended or altered or a new rule adopted by a vote of a majority of those members of the caucus present and voting.

Mr. John B. Fogle, of Marion, proposed the following:

Resolved, That any member of the caucus who presents the name of any gentleman for the nomination for the position of United States Senator shall do so by mentioning the name and residence of said gentleman, and any other remarks shall be considered out of order.

Second—Any member of the caucus seconding the nomination shall be confined to mentioning the name of the gentleman whose nomination he proposes to second, and any other remarks shall be considered out of order.

ALL WELL KNOWN.

Mr. Fogle said that it was evident that this race was to be an exciting one. The history of all the candidates was too well known to need any puffing. For the purpose of preventing the necessity of a statute for prevention of cruelty to animals, he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

It was lost, amid much laughter, by a large majority.

Mr. Offutt moved that any member of this caucus absent when his name is called may vote on such call by proxy in writing, and in all cases the vote by proxy shall be cast by the person whose name is given on the proxy. His amendment was adopted.

The question now came up on the report of the committee, and the report was adopted.

PLEDGES.

Senator Attilla Cox then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That to prevent the contingency that would lead to the Republicans determining who shall be the next Senator in Congress from Kentucky, we pledge ourselves as Democrats that before an election shall take place by the General Assembly we will in caucus nominate a candidate for that position, and in order to accomplish this result the Chairman of this caucus shall appoint a committee of three, who shall represent each of the three candidates for Senator, whose duty it shall be to make such arrangements as will prevent an election by the General Assembly until a nomination is made by this caucus.

Senator Hays asked, if they were not able to nominate, what position they would be in.

The Chair announced that he was unable to answer the gentleman's interrogatory.

Mr. Owens spoke in favor of the resolution. He did not want the Republicans to have the balance of power; all knew who his choice was [applause], but he wanted him elected by Democratic votes. [Applause.] He would leave him and vote for any other gentleman if there was any chance with the Republicans. [Applause.]

Senator Haggard heartily seconded the words of the gentleman from Scott; all knew who his friend was, and his candidate, he knew, would scorn to be elected in any other way than by Democratic votes. [Applause.]

Senator Rush, of Simpson, did not think that the resolution tended to help to reach a conclusion. It was too cumbersome. He was in favor of the good old Democratic custom. By what authority could these three men, whom you selected, postpone the result? There was one way to settle the trouble in the family. If they were so anxious to get a result, let them drop the hindmost candidate. [Applause.] That was the best and simplest way.

Mr. Julian said the gentleman seemed to forget that this caucus might not nominate; then the argus-eyed party, which they had fought so long, would detect their weakness; the little handful of Republicans would cast their little vote for the leading candidate, and say they had named the Democratic Senator from Kentucky. He was warm in support of his candidate, but if he saw the Republicans come to that man with outstretched arms to shake his hands he would shake him.

Mr. Offutt suggested that no man who followed Cero Gordo Williams—[Loud applause and the rest of the sentence was lost in the uproar.] The friends of Gen. Williams were in favor of that resolution. It was the other side that dallied and delayed. [Applause.] They were afraid to trust their leaders in the cause of their friends.

Senator Hallam said that if there were any other gentlemen who wished to put themselves on record as allies of the Republicans he would call for the yeas and nays. [Laughter.]

Senator Bush denied that he was an ally of the Republicans, and Senator Hallam withdrew his call.

A vote was taken, and the resolution was adopted.

The Chairman appointed Senators Cox, of Owen, and Haggard of Clark, and Representative Triplett, of Daviess.

THE NOMINATING SPEECHES.

Mr. Geo. V. Triplett, of Daviess, nominated Hon. W. N. Sweeney, of Owensboro. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—In presenting to this honorable body, in behalf of Western Kentucky, the name of a distinguished citizen as a candidate for the highest political office within the gift of the people, I can only regret that the tribute I would pay to his eminent worth as a man, his high standing as a citizen, his scholarly attainments and his unimpeachable Democracy, must fall within the limited scope of words. The true manliness of the man merits a higher testimonial than that of threadbare platitudes and stereotyped phrases. Such may do for those whose ambitious dreams may rear aloft through the rosy clouds of fancy, but to me the simple story of a life unostentatious and yet eventful, coupled with the name of people unflinching in their party alliance, seem all-sufficient for the consideration of loyal men and Democrats. The name of the man I will present to you is that of no political schemer or demagogue; his ways are not those of a politician. Long since he retired with honor from brilliant service in the national halls of Congress, and yet his ripe scholarship, refined dignity, his eminent abilities and his unblemished record make him to-day an ideal statesman, worthy of the highest honors within the gift of his party and the confidence of the people of Kentucky. Such, sir, is the Hon. Wm. N. Sweeney, of Owensboro. At home and abroad the shield of his honor is as bright and untarnished as that of a Spartan chieftain. Wherever he is known men can point to him and say there stands a representative man. At the bar his genius flashes out like the bright gleam of a Damascus-blade; in the forum he is the peer of any within the borders of our State. Among his people he stands a typical Kentucky gentleman—brave, charitable, progressive, independent. If chosen to the exalted position to which he aspires, what Boyd was to the old Gibraltar and Clay to the Ashland, so will Sweeney be to the old banner, Second, and the people of his native State. Yet he is not native born to his adopted soil. Born in Casey county, Kentucky, where his father was 50 years an honored official, his boyhood and youth were spent among the mountains and their sturdy people. Thirty years ago he came to Owensboro, a penniless boy; to-day he stands among the self-made men who have triumphed over every obstacle and won a name without a stain or blemish. Fellow-Democrats, have not we of the canebrakes and the pennyroyal a valid claim on your support? Must we always remain but hewers of wood and drawers of water in party service? Year after year we roll up our solid phalanx of Democratic majorities, and year after year our camp-fires blaze the way to Democratic victory, and yet uncomplaining and ignored we have borne our lot until silence is no longer a virtue. To the old First we again stretch forth the hand of reconciliation; to the mountains we say, do not shatter the bonds of that friendship which has so long bound us together; to the Bluegrass we ask, remember that generosity we have always shown to you, and place these Senatorial honors on the shoulders of the man to whom, by every party principle and precedent, they justly belong.

BLACKBURN NAMED.

Mr. Beckham, of Shelby, presented the name of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, as follows:

I was notified but one brief hour ago of the pleasant task that I have before me to-night, and I have no apology to offer. Seven years ago was the most eventful in all American history. The great Anglo-Saxon race had thundered out in no uncertain tones its choice for their President. It was a momentous, an awful period. The world stood aghast at the spectacle of an attempt to defraud the people of their choice at that time. There was in the House of Representatives a gallant young Representative, undismayed by the frowns of the fierce chieftain who sat in the Presidential chair, and undaunted by the threats of power. Step by step, and inch by inch, he sought to prevent the consummation of a great iniquity. [Applause.] Who was that young Representative? Need I tell you that he was the man who hailed from the Ashland district; the man who succeeded Clay and Breckinridge, who never scored a defeat, and whose banners always triumphed? Need I say more to you? I nominate this gallant young Representative, who fought so well for his country in the past, for the Senate of the United States. I nominate him because he is brave; I nominate him because he is magnanimous; I nominate him because he is honest; I nominate him because he is able; I nominate him because he devoted his youth and manhood to his country; I nominate him because although he has seen ten years in Congress in the most trying period of the history of the country, when corruption walked abroad, he still holds up before this caucus the band of a stainless gentleman. I trust the members of the caucus will do honor to themselves in electing J. C. S. Blackburn. [Applause and cheers.]

MR. I. P. CALDWELL'S SPEECH NOMINATING WILLIAMS.

MR. CHAIRMAN—If you ask, "Whence comes one candidate?" We answer: "His home is to be found in the hearts of the people of Kentucky."

I nominate one, who at all times and in all places, whether engaged in a political contest or upon the field of battle, has been and is truly a man, and peculiarly a Kentuckian. After service in the highest position in the gift of this Commonwealth, after the ordeal of political campaign; after the trials of two wars, he stands before this people again a candidate, without fear and without reproach. True, brave, and direct, slander hides her hideous face abashed in his manly presence. Knightly in his character, kingly in his bearing, like the good warriors of old, he went forth at his country's call to offer to her sacred cause upon the field of Mexico his youth, his life, his all. If, sir, you wish to beggar my poor words, turn to the history of that war—read; for there it is set down in burning letters of eternal glory how this young Kentuckian carried the banner of his country "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell:" and read how a proud mother State, in that baptism of fire, consecrated him her own and called him "Cerro Gordo."

Having offered his youth to the stars and stripes, the riper powers of his manhood were given to the "bonnie blue flag that bears a single star;" and most gallantly did he bear it until

"Broken was its shaft and shattered,
And the valiant hosts were scattered
Over whom it floated high."

Mr. Chairman, the State of Kentucky requires as her representative a man of courage, a man of experience, a man of unquestioned fidelity. She needs not a political theorist, but one who, by the practical experience of every-day life, knows the wants of this people. She requires one who in heart, who in mind, who in soul is a Kentuckian. She demands a man who by nature, instinct and education is a Democrat. Such a man is John S. Williams.

In the name of the people of Kentucky, and voicing, I truly believe, their wish—in the name of the veterans of that glorious war that gave to our country an empire—by the memory of all the brave men living and all the brave men dead, whether they wore the blue or the gray, who have followed them forth to the cannon's mouth or to the grave, by the memory of faithful service to his party, as a reward for vigilant duty in the high office he now holds, I nominate for the United States Senate John S. Williams.

THE WILLIAMS SECOND.

Laban T. Moore seconded the nomination of Williams as follows:

I felicitate myself as being able to speak of the man whose nomination I propose to second. It relieves me of a duty which might be protracted. I am directed by one voice from Eastern Kentucky. From the Big Sandy to where Tennessee leans on her sister, Kentucky, there is but one voice, and that voice is for Cerro Gordo Williams. It is eminently fitted and eminently proper for the Commonwealth to send him back to the position to which he aspires. He is peculiarly the man to represent the agricultural districts of Kentucky, and I esteem it an honor to second the nomination so beautifully and aptly made by the gentleman from Louisville.

THE BLACKBURN SECOND.

Mr. W. C. Owens, of Scott, seconded the nomination of Blackburn in the following eloquent words. He was frequently interrupted by deafening applause:

MR. CHAIRMAN—Perhaps the most important duty that will devolve upon the members of the present General Assembly has called us together this evening. The selection of a man, who with his colleague is to stand on the floor of the Federal Senate, the representative and spokesman of all Kentucky's people, is a matter of more than passing interest. Behind the shadows of insignificant county and district lines—over all else rises the imperious obligation which we owe to our party, to our State and our country. We are here under a solemn responsibility to discharge that obligation. Our party asks us for a candidate able to cope with the foremost of its foes; our State demands of us one who yields alliance to no claims of sectionalism, and whose only wish is the common weal; our country asks us for a Senator whose robes of office are as stainless as the sun, and whose spirit and whose purpose is bounded only by her borders. Who is that man? Not, indeed, with studied speech or courtly praise, but with an earnestness born of intense belief, I am here to make answer for the Seventh district, that that man is to be found in the person of the candidate who dwells within her limits. Endowed by nature with resolute convictions and splendid courage; fitted by a robust manhood for the arduous and protracted toil that alone commands success; fashioned and molded by long years of experience in the halls of Congress, he will enter the Senate Chamber

"With visor down and lance at rest,
Full ready for the royal contest."

Reared in the home of statesmen, drawing his traditions from the richest fountains of political wisdom, every impulse of his being fits him for the high station at which he aims. Ever active, energetic and ambitious, he has always responded to the calls of his party, and where the interests of true Democracy have pointed he has walked with unquestioning confidence and unfaltering devotion. Obedient to its command, he has carried its standard in a dozen States, and there are those upon this floor who will bear me witness that in closely contested Kentucky districts the enthusiasm kindled by his eloquence has wrested victory from the grasp of defeat. His political history you know, and I shall not recount it, save to say that his denunciation of the infamous Electoral Commission, which in 1876 consummated the robbery of the rights of the people, will not be forgotten until the fraud that was fathered by that union between the legislative and judiciary has passed from the minds of men. Neither shall I speak of his services on the field of battle, and his connection with that portion of his country's history that was written in blood. The soldier is not always the Senator, and he would scorn to ask your suffrage because in danger-hours he braved death for the people he loved. We pander to no prejudice, and appeal to no passion. We only ask that you apply to him the true Jeffersonian standard—is he capable? is he honest?—and, believing that he comes completely to that lofty measure, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Blackburn.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Capt. David Walker, of Simpson, seconded the nomination of Sweeney in a few remarks. The names of the three candidates were then read and the balloting began. In a moment there was an intense quiet, and the first name was called. A hundred tally-sheets were brought out and the voters were eagerly noted down. The first ballot resulted as follows:

FOR WILLIAMS—SENATORS.

Boles,	Elliott,	Ogilvie,
Burnett,	Garnett,	Price,
Bush,	Haggard,	Smith,
Carpenter,	Hays,	Taulbee.
Caudill,	L. T. Moore,	

Representatives.

Speaker Offut,	Hogan,	Russell,
Bascom,	Humphreys,	Sanders,
Bates,	Jackson, W. L.	Scott,
Bradley,	Kehoe,	Sewell,
Brasher,	Kimball,	Simpson,
Burnham,	McClanahan,	Stoll,
Caldwell,	Meade,	Stuart,
Carroll,	Payne,	Unthank,
Cram,	Peak,	Vinson,
Goe,	Perry,	Weddington,
Harcourt,	Peyton,	Wells,
Harris,	Read, Jos. B.	Williams,
Hindman.	Reid, J. D.	Wood—53.

FOR BLACKBURN—SENATORS.

Bruce,	Hallam,	Sparks,
Clarke,	Martin,	Spurr,
Cox,	Moore, D. L.,	Vaughn,
Fogle,	Robbins,	Walker.
Frederick,		

Representatives.

Anthony,	Jesse,	Mulligan,
Beckham,	Julian,	Odell,
Bell,	Kuykendall,	Owens,
Bingham,	Leachman,	Powell,
Bradford,	Lillard,	Puckett,
Carothers,	Lyles,	Ratcliffe,
Cleary,	Madden, Ed. F.,	Shaw,
Cutchin,	Mann,	Stone,
Daveza,	Meredith,	Talbott,
Gernert,	Meriwether,	Walton—44.
Jefferson,		

FOR SWEENEY—SENATORS.

Clement,	Green,	Peay,
Dixon,	Munday,	Rigney.

Representatives.

Adair,	Hart,	Moremen,
Binford,	Hill,	Pennington,
Cargile,	Holloway,	Rudy,
Clark,	Leech,	Sheets,
Coleman,	Lewis,	Triplett,
Green,	J. O. Madden,	Walker—25.

SECOND BALLOT.

The vote was then announced, and a second ballot was ordered. On the second ballot Holloway changed from Sweeney to Williams, making Williams' vote 54 and Sweeny's 24; Blackburn's vote remained unchanged at 44.

Judge Thomas H. Hargis was one of the notable figures on the floor. He was continually chatting with friends. Mr. John E. Green, of Louisville, was one of the interested observers of the fight.

A third ballot was ordered. The vote was just the same as that of the second. A fourth ballot was taken. McClanahan changed from Williams to Blackburn, and created tremendous applause. This left the result: Williams 53, Blackburn 45 and Sweeney 24. A fifth ballot was taken. Lewis, of Grayson, a Sweeney man, changed to Blackburn, leaving the vote: Williams 53, Blackburn 46 and Sweeney 23. The announcement of the result created great uproar. When silence was obtained the sixth ballot was begun. M. S. Clark changed from Sweeney to Williams; W. J. Lewis changed back from Blackburn to Sweeney. This left the result:

Williams..........54 Blackburn..........45
Sweeney..........23

The Williams men loudly applauded.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. J. M. Leech moved that the caucus do now adjourn till to-morrow night. The ayes and noes were called.

Mr. Offutt said when his name was called that, for fear the Republicans, whom the gentleman on his right (Senator Hallam) ared, would have a finger in the pie, he would vote no.

Senator Hallam jumped up immediately and replied:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has already pledged himself that he will see that the Republican party does not elect a Senator. [Laughter and applause.]

The result was then announced—yeas, 66; nays, 55; and the caucus stood adjourned.

A DRESS PARADE.

The balloting to-night was simply a dress parade, with every man present or accounted for. There were any number of fancy and graceful evolutions. The Generals rode caparisoned steeds, and jingled their spurs fiercely. All the heavy guns were wheeled into line and discharged with precise and painless regularity. The different phalanxes marched up their respective hills and then marched down again. To the dispassionate chronicler it looked as if none of the three candidates' friends were quite sure what would come next. The nominating speeches will read pretty enough as given in full in these dispatches, but the majority of them, from an oratorical standpoint, were flat, stale and unprofitable. Ex-Speaker Owens was spurred on by a most flattering oration that would not down at the Speaker's bidding, and spoke his piece with masterly grace. The galleries, no less than the caucus, gave it instantaneous and merited applause. The only interesting fact developed by the balloting was the adjournment.

AFTER THE BATTLE, MOTHER.

Blackburn's most trusted lieutenants say without boasting, that his voted strength tallied precisely with their calculations. "I am confident," said one of Blackburn's nearest friends, "that he will win. His backers are stanch and true and will vote with him until he is elected. Let me venture an unprejudiced opinion: I don't think Mr. Carlisle is in the race. This disposes of the much talked of black horse. The fight is between Williams and Blackburn."

Mr. Sweeney's supporters are hopeful, however, and will not leave him until the black flag goes up. Every candidate and the friends of every candidate are buoyant. According to their calculations none of them can be beaten.

THE NEXT TILT.

The caucus will meet at 7 o'clock to-morrow night, and the short horses and the dark horses had better take to the woods. The following

INTERVIEWS

with some of the leaders will furnish a number of straws.

Charlie Offutt said:

We've got them sure, and they know it. As sure as Sweeney is dropped more than half of his vote will be added to Williams.

Senator Haggard:

Yes, they may defer the nomination, but Williams can't be defeated, for we have already made a count, and we know whereof we speak.

Ira Julian:

There is no doubt of the issue, for nearly all of Sweeney's strength will go to Blackburn. William has to-night tested his vote, and has drawn from Sweeney nearly all he is likely to get. That Williams was not nominated on the first ballot, as his backers and leaders have been boasting, is good evidence that the wind has been knocked out of their sails.

John Carroll:

The Williams party are confident because they know of twelve of Sweeney's men who will vote with them as soon as Sweeney is dropped.

Thos. G. Stuart:

I won't say what we count on out of Sweeney's strength, but this I do know, that Williams is the next Senator.

Senator Hallam:

It is a very plain issue now. Williams is almost exhausted and Blackburn is bound to win. But a few of Sweeney's votes will go to Williams, and his party know it and are dreading the withdrawal of Sweeney.

W. C. Owens:

Blackburn can count 16 of Sweeney's vote without a doubt, and there will be a number of others whom he is likely to get, though they will not now make any pledge. In my opinion, I don't see how Blackburn can be defeated, and the conviction has grown stronger with every ballot. I can not say when Sweeney will be dropped, for it is probable his supporters will hold out as long as they believe there is the faintest hope of the caucus uniting on their candidate but I am satisfied the Williams party dread the dropping off the hindmost candidate.

A DEAD LOCK.

"What story does the caucus tell?" I asked a Blackburn man. "It means a dead lock in the first place, and a dead lock that may last for weeks. It means that Blackburn has surprised everybody. His friends, of course, knew what his vote would be, but the outsiders would not believe it. Blackburn is the coming man."

"The Williams men are sanguine," said a strong supporter of Cerro Gordo. "We have kept our strength in spite of the alleged demoralization that was said to follow the last caucus. We left with more votes than we went in with, and that's what the others can't say. It means a long fight, and Williams is no quarter horse, as the others will will find out."

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

"Sweeney holds the balance of power," said a Sweeney man. "The antagonism between Blackburn and Williams is too great to allow of any union. Sweeney has made no enmities. He is the next Senator."

"The race means Carlisle," said another gentleman; "I voted for Sweeney but I see Carlisle poping up in the future. It is neither Blackburn nor Williams, but Carlisle. He has a quiet strength that is surprising. The nomination will be forced on Carlisle whether he wants it or not."

"CARLISLE WAS STRONG

two weeks ago," said a gentleman standing by, "but he is not strong now. The Williams men won't touch him; the Blackburn men will have nothing to do with him. Carlisle has no chance."

"It means another day of hauling and handshaking and secret and open canvassing and boasting and weary electioneering," said a Louisville member, gloomily. "I wish the whole thing was over."

Half a dozen members in a group, who were opposed to each other as to their candidates, united in saying tnat the race promised to be a long one, and the finish close.

"If Sweeney's friends hold a caucus and decide to go one way or the other, that will end it," said a Williams man. "Just so soon as Sweeney is dropped, just so soon will Williams be elected. He has twelve or fifteen outspoken friends of the General's, and as soon as he allows his name to be dropped, heaven and earth can't keep the old man from going in."

NOTES.

COL. THOMAS HAYES, of Louisville, was at the caucus.

W. W. HITE, of Louisville, got in just in time to see the fun.

SOME of the candidates for Librarian were on the floor electioneering. "I would sooner tackle 20 candidates for the Senate than one of these ladies whom I can't vote for," said an old statesman, gloomily.

THE gallery was so crowded that the air was almost stifling. Many of the men took off their coats and vests. A dozen palm-leaf fans were vigorously plied, which made rather a contrast to the snow and sleet which beat against the windows.

THAT remarkable gathering of Louisville electioneering ability, led by Gen. Jno. Morgan Whallen and Gen. Booker Reed, will remain until their man is either elected or defeated. As one of them sententiously observed to-night, "We have come to stay."

THE speech of Mr. Isaac Palmer Caldwell surprised even his warmest friends. He caught the ear of the house, and was listened to most attentively. He was warmly congratulated. Among those who expressed themselves as being well pleased was Chief Justice Hargis, who is as competent a judge of oratory as of law. Mr. Caldwell and his friends should feel proud of a speech so eloquent and so appropriate.

AMONG the ladies present on the floor and in the lobby were Miss Teresa Blackburn, daughter of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn; Miss Allisome Todd, of Frankfort; Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Hon. Isaac Palmer Caldwell, of Louisville; Mrs. Hays, wife of Green R. Hays, of Louisville; Mrs. Harris, wife of Hon. Josiah D. Harris, of Paducah; Miss Purrington, of New York; Misses Knott, of Lebanon; Misses Katie and Clodie Helm, of Elizabethtown, the guests of Gov. and Mrs. Knott; Miss Sallie Browning, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Misses Laura and Hallie Craddock and Nellie Theobald, of Frankfort; Miss Nannette Daisy, of Louisville, candidate for Librarian. J. E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.—The House was well filled this morning when Speaker Offutt called it to order. The Senatorial fight brought back the visitors from Louisville and elsewhere, and the lobby and gallery were well filled. A number of interesting bills came up. The members seem to have a virtuous spell on just at present, and every bill was carefully scrutinized. The jobbers and schemers had better postpone their bill for several weeks, as, in its present temper, the House will do nothing for them.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION.

Mr. Ratcliffe offered the following joint resolution, which lies over one day, viz.:

WHEREAS, Illiteracy prevails to an alarming extent throughout the Union; and, whereas, intelligence among the people is the surest guarantee of free institutions; and, whereas, the common school must be depended on as the chief means for removing this illiteracy and securing this intelligence; and, whereas, the want of sufficient funds is the fundamental obstacle in the way of establishing an adequate system of common schools where such does not exist; and, whereas, poverty in some sections and indifference in others make it impossible that within any reasonable time such funds will be provided by local efforts where illiteracy most prevails; and, whereas, the emergency in the matter of education, so pressing in a large portion of the Union, has been in great part brought about by the action of the Federal Government, in emancipating and enfranchising those who were once slaves, without providing for increasing the school facilities of the States in which they live, which were before insufficient; and whereas, the Federal Government has richly endowed the newer States with public lands, to be used in establishing and maintaining adequate systems of free schools; and whereas, Kentucky and other States have not had their share of these public lands which were a common possession of all the States composing the Union; and whereas, the public lands have been disposed of to such an extent by sale, by grants for educational purposes, and by donations to railroad companies, that it is no longer practicable to equalize the older States in their distribution; and whereas, there are bills now pending before Congress which have for their object the distribution of a surplus fund in the United States Treasury (into which the proceeds of the sales of these lands have gone) among the States for educational purposes; and whereas, Kentucky and the Southern States have a deep interest in securing as a foundation for their school system a portion of this surplus; and whereas, its distribution on the basis of illiteracy will be just to all, and must hereby meet the wants of the educational situation, which alike concern every State as a member of a common family; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, First—That we instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support such legislation as will secure to the States a distribution of a portion of such surplus, on said basis of illiteracy, and in such terms as will give to the States the exclusive power to control their several portions, and in no wise affect their reserved rights.

Second—That the Secretary of State of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a certified copy of these resolutions.

The first thing of importance that came up was offered by Mr. Coleman, of Ohio county, who handed in a petition from a number of people in his section opposing the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, and asking for the repeal of the special privileges of that corporation. This question has been coming up for years, and is now pending in the Court of Appeals. Many years ago, early in 1868, a few gentlemen obtained the privilege of solely navigating the waters of Green and Barren rivers; they have built dams, drained and dredged, and never allowed any other than their own boats to ply in the rivers. The country people along the banks of these rivers have been protesting and appealing to successive Legislatures ever since. It has been whispered that corruption secured the first passage of this peculiar charter, and that the originators of the scheme have grown rich off of the people. Congressmen and members of the Legislature have been elected and defeated on this issue alone, and yet in spite of every effort the little steamers of this strangely strong company have alone plowed the waters and steamed between the half-savage hills that line the Green and Barren rivers.

THE LAW OF ESCHEATS.

Mr. Read, from the Committee on County and City Courts, reported the following bill, with expression that it ought to pass:

First—Any person not known to be living, and of whose existence no account whatever can be given, for seven years successively, shall be presumed to be dead in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.

Second—In any case where the heirs of a person who has died, or who by reason of absence is presumed to have died, and unknown, and no account whatever can be given of their existence, the burden of proving that there are heirs of such decedent shall be upon the person offering it.

Mr. Read explained that the only difference between the bill and the present law was, that the law now makes a proof of the non-existence of a man in this State necessary before it recognizes his disappearance. The bill was passed.

PROF. CURRY.

Mr. T. G. Stewart called up his joint resolution inviting Mr. J. L. M. Curry, of Boston, Trustee of the Peabody Fund, to deliver an address here. It is thought that Mr. Curry is anxious to give Kentucky some of the Peabody fund for her schools.

A bill was reported allowing graduates of the Normal School of Madisonville, Hopkins county, to teach in the common schools without any other certificate than their diploma.

The bill raised a breeze, and was objected to rather strongly on the ground of its being an infringement of the rights of the Commissioner. An amendment was offered, striking out the objectionable section of the bill, which was adopted. The bill was then passed.

ANOTHER GAS COMPANY.

The Committee on Corporate Institutions reported a bill incorporating another gas company in Louisville. The company is called "The Natural Gas Light and Fuel Company." The incorporators are John Gaddis, Thomas Plunkett and James Harn. The second section of the bill provides that the company shall purchase lands worth not to exceed $10,000 and all needful machinery; and it shall have power with the consent of the General Council of Louisville to lay mains and pipes in the streets of Louisville for the purpose of transporting and distributing natural gas. Section third says the purpose of the corporation is to procure natural gas and to furnish the same to the city and citizens. The last section says the price charged for the gas shall be fixed by the company.

Mr. Stoll thought the bill a rather singular one, and objected to that section which allowed the company to charge the people what it pleased. He objected to the third reading of the bill, and it fell into the orders of the day.

Mr. Jackson said he had asked leave to introduce the bill, but he did it at the request of Mr. C. B. Seymour, an honorable lawyer of Louisville. He had not read the bill, and if there was anything objectionable in it they could strike it out. The bill simply fell into the orders of the day.

RURAL TELEPHONES.

A bill was passed incorporating the Woodbine and Cumberland Valley Telephone and Telegraph Company. The company proposes to connect the village of Woodbine, Whitley county, with Pineville, Bell county, by telephone.

B'RITH SHALEM.

A bill to incorporate the congregation of B'rith Shalem, of Louisville, was reported favorably by the committee but caused a debate when it came into the House. The objection to it was that it exempted certain property from taxation—their burial ground and their church. The opponents of the bill objected to exemption from taxation except such as the law now justified. The friends of the bill spoke for it on the grounds of religious liberty. The bill was slightly amended and was then passed.

THE KENTUCKY STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. Jackson moved to reconsider the vote

by which the Kentucky Street railway bill had its third reading. He then moved to have the bill referred to the Committee on Judiciary which was done.

AN OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Leave was granted to Mr. Cleary, of Covington, to incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati Pier Bridge Company. The present bridge company has a monopoly. The bill provides for an appropriation of $600,000 for a new bridge, and in consideration of this Covington is to have a free right of way over the new bridge. The bridge question is exciting a great deal of talk in Cincinnati and Covington.

The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Lieut. Gov. Hindman. Prayer by Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic church. Journals read.

On motion of Mr. Hays, Mr. Garnett, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a House bill entitled an act to amend the charter of "A Home for the Aged and Little Sisters of the Poor. Passed."

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of sundry bills which originated in that body; also a resolution fixing the day for the election of a Librarian.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, Mr. Garnett, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill entitled an act for the benefit of A. G. Cardwell, Sheriff of Shelby county. Passed.

Mr. Haggard, from the Committee on Courts of Justice, reported a bill entitled an act to incorporate the town of Clinton, in Hickman county. Passed.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

A message was received from the Governor, through Secretary Kincaid, nominating John F. Davis Commissioner of Agriculture. Advised and consented to.

Mr. Hallam, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Ohio River Water-works Company. Passed.

Mr. Haggard, from the Committee on Courts of Justice, reported a bill entitled an act to change the time of holding the Logan Quarterly Courts. Passed.

Mr. Regney, from the Committee on Enrollments, presented sundry bills for the signature of the Speaker.

The Speaker presented for the consideration of the Senate a communication from the Auditor. Ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF A LIBRARIAN.

On motion of Mr. Hallam, the House resolution fixing the 18th inst. as the day for the election of Librarian, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the benefit of John W. Parton, of Bell county. Passed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Eastern Kentucky Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a House resolution in relation to a new flag for the State Capitol. Concurred in.

Same—A resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky to procure a pension for the soldiers of the Mexican war. Adopted.

Mr. Haggard, from the Committee on Codes of Practice, reported a House bill—an act to change the time for holding the Christian county Quarterly Court. Passed.

Mr. Bruce, from the Committee on Internal Improvements—An act to amend the the charter of the Paris and Ruddle's Mills turnpike road, in Bourbon county. Passed.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. Hays moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed a resolution to appoint a Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Original motion withdrawn.

Mr. Bowles, from a special committee, reported a resolution in relation to heating the Senate chamber. Postponed.

Mr. Hays offered a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure additional chairs for the Senate chamber. Adopted.

Mr. Haggard proposed a resolution that the Senate convene regularly at 11 o'clock A. M. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Hallum, the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES.

A STRONG delegation of workers came up this morning to help Blackburn. Among them were John Whallen, Jos. Gardiner, Jack Mellet, Mike Duffey, Dr. Carey Blackburn, Chas. Kreimer and J. Roe Young.

MR. ST. JOHN BOYLE, of Louisville, is here. He is one of the Directors of the Board of Trade, and a candidate for re-election, but does not seem to be worried over it. He is here watching street-railway legislation.

THE statement published in a Cincinnati paper that Judge Hargis is taking a deep interest in the Senatorial fight is without foundation. He is taking no interest whatever, and is simply attending to his judicial duties, as he has always done. No matter what contest is on hand, there is always some fool shouting out that Hargis is at the bottom of it.

WIRE WAIFS.

JUDGE JOHN BRADY, aged eighty-one, of Muncie, Ind., father of Gen. Thomas J. Brady, died in that city yesterday morning. He was an old resident and highly respected.

THE powder magazine at the Cornwall ore hills, near Lebanon, Pa., exploded yesterday morning. A workman named Posey was blown to atoms. The explosion was felt a mile away.

THE case of Frank James, for the Blue-cut train robbery, was called in the Criminal Court at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday morning, and continued to February 11 on account of the illness of the defendant.

THE Boston Produce Exchange has adopted a resolution calling upon the representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a measure prohibiting the importation from France and Germany of adulterated wines and other articles injurious to health, in view of the interdict placed by those countries.

FAILURES.

Nisbet & Co., Cotton Merchants, Savannah, Ga., Break for Over $100,000.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Nisbet & Co., cotton merchants, have failed. The liabilities will probably exceed $100,000; assets nominal. The principal creditors are in Europe. The advance in cotton caused the failure.

A JEWELER ASSIGNS.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14. — Sylvester Hogan, long established here in the jewelry trade, assigned to-day. Liabilities and assets not given. The assignee's bond was fixed at $12,000.

A FEMALE MERCHANT FAILS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—Mrs. A. E. Davis, wholesale millinery, has assigned. Assets $27,000; they are exceeded by the liabilities.

New York Briefs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Joseph Rynas, aged eighteen, was clubbed to death with a billiard cue in a saloon on Thirty-ninth street to-night by a gang of roughs, a few of whom were arrested.

At the annual meeting of the *Tribune* stockholders to-day the publisher's report showed a falling off of nineteen per cent. in the receipts on the sales of the daily during the three and a half months since the reduction in rates, compared with last year, and at the same time an increase of thirty per cent. in the number of copies sold. The net profit on the paper for the year was $13,000 more than last year. The usual dividend was declared.

The wrestling match between Edward Bibby and Mapoda Zorakechi, the Japanese champion, for $500 a side, was won by Bibby in two rounds.

Now, Jakey, Play Up.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The balk-line billiard contest, 3,000 points, 600 points a night, between Vignaux and Jacob Shaeffer, began at the cafe of the Grand Hotel this evening. There was a large attendance. The score at the close of the night's play was—Vignaux 600, Schaeffer 591. Vignaux's principal runs were 107, 136 and 98, and Schaeffer's 124, 105 and 90.

New Orleans Races.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—It rained a portion of to-day, and the track is about as bad as it can be, but there has been so much postponing already it is stated the racing will come off to-morrow if it is fair overhead. The indications point that way now.

An Ex-Congressman Dead.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Jan. 14.—Hon. S. A. Bridges died this evening, of dropsy, aged 82. He was a member of Congress from the Tenth district during the years 1848 to 1855, and 1876 to 1878. He leaves a widow.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. Anthony In a Graceful Speech Declines the Position to Which He Is Elected.

A Second Balloting Places the Honor Upon Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont.

The Democrats Compliment Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, by their Unanimous Support.

Members in Position to Judge, Express The Opinion That the Willis Whisky Bill Will Win.

CAPITAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate today re-elected Mr. Edmunds President pro tem. It was agreed in caucus this morning that Mr. Anthony should receive a complimentary vote for the position and then decline gratefully. All doubt as to whether Edmunds would accept the position again was dispelled by one of his intimate friends, who assured the Republican Senators that Edmunds' affairs were in such a condition that he could grant the necessary time and attention to the office. This position of the Vermont Senator made the business easy. It was recognized that should he refuse to serve there would be a sharp contest between Messrs. Ingalls and Sherman, with the chances favoring the former.

As Chairman of the caucus, Mr. Sherman took the leading part in the ceremony in the Senate. His motion to proceed to the election of a President pro tem. was quickly followed by another nominating Mr. Anthony.

He said: "The gentleman named in the resolution has longest occupied a seat in the Senate of those around him. He has five times been elected a member of this body by his State. He has been many times elected by common consent President pro tem., and has faithfully discharged the duties of his position whenever they have fallen in his way. I think under the circumstances it would be a graceful act to elect him with unanimity President pro tem."

Unanimity, however, does not prevail in the Senate on such occasions. Mr. Pendleton, who to-day put in his first appearance since the Ohio Senatorial election, had an amendment.

"Without dissenting," said he, "from any one's opinion as to the qualifications, integrity, ability and patriotism of the gentleman named in the resolution, I move to strike out the name of Mr. Anthony and insert that of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware."

This motion was promptly voted down and Mr. Anthony elected.

"Will the Senator from Rhode Island please come forward and take the oath?" said Mr. Edmunds. Of course, Mr. Anthony did nothing of the kind. He rose in his place and declined the honor in a graceful speech. He thanked the Senate for the compliment, which he kindly said was not entirely unexpected.

"The state of my health," he continued, "forbids me to assume any labor that I can consistently and honorably avoid, and although I would not hesitate to undertake any burdens laid upon me by my fellow members, even at the sacrifice of health, if it were thought I could perform the duties better than another, yet I think it is no shirking of duty nor cowardly act in me to decline a position which so many Senators can fill with equal and greater advantage to the Senate and the country. Therefore, Senators, with a heart overflowing with gratitude for all your kindness to me, I must respectfully decline the position."

Mr. Bayard crossed the chamber and shook Mr. Anthony warmly by the hand.

"The Senator from Rhode Island," announced Mr. Edmunds, "declines to accept the office. The Chair awaits further means for the execution of the orders of the Senate."

"There being no vacancy in the office," said Mr. Sherman, "I think no further action is necessary."

"The Chair," said Mr. Edmunds, "agrees with the Senator that there is no vacancy, but the Senator is aware that we are now proceeding to the election of a President pro tem."

After a short debate on this point, Mr. Sherman offered a resolution to elect Mr. Edmunds pro tem. Mr. Bayard moved to substitute the name of Mr. Pendleton. This amendment was rejected and Mr. Edmunds was re-elected by a vote of 34 to 24. Garland, who occupied the Chair during the last proceeding, administered the oath and Mr. Edmunds at once entered upon his second term.

After listening to a set speech by Mr. Hill on his postal telegraph bill, the Senate went into executive session and discussed the Mexican treaty. No action was taken thereon.

MR. WILLIS' LITTLE BILL.

MEMBERS IN POSITION TO JUDGE SAY THAT IT WILL BE PASSED WITHOUT TROUBLE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The friends of the whisky bill offered by Mr. Willis deny the reports which have gone out from here in relation to the attitude of several members of the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the bill. Members of the House, who are in a position to know, state that a majority of the Ways and Means Committee will report favorable to the passage of the bill, and say that there is no doubt but that the bill will pass the House within thirty days. Several members of the Ways and Means Committee who were reported against the bill in these dispatches Friday night talk more favorably of the bill to-day, and the most hopeful feeling prevails among the friends of the bill that it will pass.

Even if a majority of the Ways and Means Committee should bring in an unfavorable report it does not follow by any means that the bill would be defeated. The friends of the bill say that all they want is for the Ways and Means Committee to carefully consider the bill and report it back to the House at the earliest day possible. Should they do this, simply making no recommendation at all, it would go to the Speaker's table and could be taken from there and passed any time by a majority of votes of the House.

The members of Congress who are managing the bill are, of course, better informed as to its prospects than outsiders, as they have canvassed among their associates and know how they feel on the subject. This being the case, it is fair to presume that they know what they are talking about when they assert with confidence that the bill will be passed. As far as your correspondent is concerned he at this time ventures no opinion. Upon this matter, as upon all others, he simply labors to send the news, let it be good or bad.

GENERAL CAPITAL NOTES.

THURMAN SINKING FUND BILL—DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS J. BRADY'S FATHER—PERSONAL.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Hugh T. Boyd, Lexington, and T. C. Scheffey, Louisville, are in the city.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads held an important meeting to-day. The bill to amend the "Thurman Sinking Fund Act" was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, Wilson and Jordan. Monday, Feb. 24, was set down for the hearing.

Mrs. Turner and Miss Lillie, wife and daughter of Oscar Turner, are in the city, the guests of Willard Hotel, where Mrs. Turner has elegant quarters. Mrs. Turner and her bright and handsome daughter are exceedingly popular in Washington society.

Hon. Wm. Fleming, ex-State Treasurer of Indiana, and the brainiest politician of the Hoosier State, is in the city.

A private dispatch received in this city announces the death this morning at Muncie, Ind., of Mr. John Brady, the father of Gen. Thos. J. Brady. The deceased was all his life a very prominent man in that section, and wielded great influence. His death has been expected for several weeks.

Representative Clay, of Kentucky, created a flutter of excitement and a great deal of gossip by introducing a bill in the house today providing for the repeal of the Civil Service Act. No one seemed to know Mr. Clay's reason for introducing the bill other than he was opposed to the present law. If the provisions of the law are to be disregarded, as they have been so much of late, it matters but little whether it is repealed or not.

SENATOR PENDLETON

COMPLIMENTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It was a high and deserved compliment to Senator Pendleton to give him the votes of the Democratic members of the Senate for President of the Senate to-day. It was a proof of the high regard in which he is held by the men who know him best, his political conferes in the Senate. Senator Pendleton is one of the best and purest men in public life, and it is to be regretted that his invaluable services will be lost to his party and the country by his retirement.

NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President has submitted the following nominations to the Senate:

Myron H. McCord, Wisconsin, Register of the Land Office at Wausau, Wis.

Postmasters—Wm. J. Henry, Lindsberg, Kan.; Jas. O. Graham, Harper, Kan.; John D. Wilson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Joseph A. February, Jonesboro, Tenn.; John H. Trent, Morristown, Tenn.; Wm. B. Douthett, Fayetteville, Tenn.; John O. Sehorn, Athens, Tenn.; Ed. S. Renne, Marshfield, Wis.; Robt. H. Johnson, Wausau, Wis.; Henry H. McGraw, Whitewater, Wis.; Wm. E. Delar, Boscobel, Wis.; David E. Welch, Baraboo, Wis.; Seth Smith, Manning, Iowa; Elias Skinner, Manson, Iowa.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

BREWSTER CAMERON'S GIVE-AWAYS—THE BONDED PERIOD BILLS—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE—MINOR MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Brewster Cameron appeared before the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice again to-day and gave a list of all persons discharged from the service of the department in the past four years on account of fraudulent action on their part; also a list of those who resigned under other pressure brought to bear. He said a man named Wilson, attached to the United States Marshal's office in Alabama, had threatened the Special Examiner making an investigation of the accounts in the office, and the same man, Cameron said, was nominated for another office. Another Alabama official named Bingham, reported to have offered resistance, has been nominated for another office. Cameron said it was probable an investigation would soon be made of nineteen United States officials in South Carolina for alleged official misconduct.

Senator Beck has introduced in the Senate a bill identical with the provisions of that introduced in the House by Mr. Willis to provide for the extension of the two years' bonded period on distilled spirits. Also, a bill to provide that the provisions of the act empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the surplus money in the Treasury at any time to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds for cancellation, shall not be construed to authorize him to purchase at a premium any outstanding bonds of the United States before the time they become due.

Messrs. Dockery and Brewer were appointed at a meeting of the House Committee on Accounts to-day to investigate alleged irregularities under the late Doorkeeper, and learn whether any person was placed on the pay roll after the close of the last session who had performed no service and now asked an extra month's pay.

Mr. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has compiled a statement based upon the returns from 140 post-offices, which usually return one-half the postal revenue, showing that the gross receipts for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1883, were $5,653,876. This is a falling off in the receipts compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year of $183,854, or 1 3-10 per cent. As the reduction of postage went into effect during this quarter, the returns were awaited with some anxiety by the postal officials, who were in some doubt with regard to the effect of the reduced rate upon the revenues of the department. As a loss of 5 per cent. had been expected, these returns are very gratifying. They indicate the department to be in receipt of revenue sufficient at least to meet its expenses the present fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the offer of the New York Central Railroad Company to pay $65,000 to compromise the liabilities incurred by the Hudson River Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, prior to the consolidation of the two companies.

Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, paid today to the Secretary of State the eighth installment of the indemnity, due January 1, 1884, from Mexico to the United States.

In response to the House resolution on the subject, the Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to that body stating that the employes from Indiana in his department have received assessment circulars from the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, but he has been unable to discover the person who distributed them. He also states that he has been informed that during the last political contest circulars were received from a political committee in New York, but he was not able to obtain a copy.

Among the persons mentioned as possible delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago are R. G. Ingersoll, Frederick Douglass, A. M. Clapp, R. S. Laws, Prof. Gregory and Dr. Purvis.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending January 10 was $120,000; corresponding period last year, $334,998.

The House Committee on Elections heard arguments in the Chalmers-Manning contested election case. They will be continued to-morrow.

Hon. Philip Phillips died this morning. He represented the Mobile (Ala.) district in Congress from 1853 to 1855.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON Jan. 14.—In the Senate Mr. VEST presented a petition from the pork-packers of St. Louis, praying for retaliatory measures to protect them from the excluding American pork from Germany and France.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill to repeal all laws or parts of laws prohibiting pensions to wounded or disabled soldiers of the United States with proof of loyalty.

Mr. COCKRELL offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, as soon as may be practicable, the amounts of gold coin and bullion deposited in the Treasury and subtreasuries designated as depositories of the United States, in exchange for silver certificates and for which silver certificates have been issued during the calender years from 1878 to 1883, or, if more convenient, during the fiscal years from 1879 to 1883, and during the first six months of 1884; also, whether there has been any refusal to receive such gold coin or bullion or silver certificates, and, if so, the reasons therefor.

Mr. SHERMAN called up for the action of the Senate the resolution of Mr. Edmunds of December 13, that the Senate now proceed to the election of a President pro tempore, and moved that Senator Henry B. Anthony (R. I.) be elected to that office. In making the motion, Mr. Sherman said Senator Anthony was the Senator who, of those now in the Senate, had the longest occupied a seat in it; that he had been first elected by his State to represent its people in this body, and many times elected by common consent President pro tempore of the Senate, and had always faithfully discharged the duties of that office. Under the circumstances, therefore, he hoped there would be entire unanimity in electing Mr. Anthony.

Mr. PENDLETON, without dissenting from the opinions expressed by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) as to the qualifications, fitness, integrity, ability and position of the gentleman named for the office, moved to amend by striking out the name of Anthony and insert the name of Thos. F. Bayard (of Delaware). The amendment was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Sherman it was agreed to, and Senator Anthony declared duly elected to the office of President pro tempore of the Senate and invited by the Chair (Mr. Edmunds) to come forward and be sworn in.

Thereupon Mr. ANTHONY rose in his place, and not without emotion in voice and manner said: "I thank you, Senators, for this distinguished honor. It would be affectation to say that it comes entirely unexpected, for I have been for some time aware of your kind and flattering purpose. It will be still more affectation to deny that the acceptance would give me pride and pleasure, but the state of my health, which you all know is precarious, forbids me to assume any labors I can consistently and honorably avoid, although I would not hesitate to undertake any burden laid upon me by my brother Senators, even at the sacrifice of health, if it were thought I could perform it better than another, yet I think it no shrinking from duty, no cowardly indolence in me, to decline the position which so many Senators can fill with equal and greater advantage to the Senate and country. Therefore, Senators, with heart overflowing with gratitude for all your kindness to me, I most respectfully decline the position."

The question then arose as to whether the declination of Mr. Anthony retained Mr. Edmunds as President *pro tempore* without further action, and, after debate, it was decided to avoid doubt by a new election.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That Geo. F. Edmunds, Senator from Vermont, be hereby chosen President pro tempore of the Senate

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend by striking out "Geo. F. Edmunds, Senator from Vermont," and inserting "Geo. H. Pendleton, Senator from Ohio."

The vote on the amendment resulted: Yeas, 24; nays, 32—so the amendment was not agreed to. Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans. Mr. Riddleberger, being paired with Mr. Williams, did not vote.

The resolution of Mr. Sherman was agreed to, and the oath of office administered to Mr. Edmunds by the presiding officer, Senator Garland.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. SHERMAN, was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the President of the United States and House of Representatives that the Senate has chosen the Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Senator from Vermont, President pro tempore of the Senate."

After some further action, Senator HILL spoke on his Postal Telegraph Bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech messages from the President were read, transmitting communications from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the estimates for the settlement of claims of certain freedmen for lands forming a part of the St. Hahams district, for the relief of the Mission Indians of the State of California, and an estimate of $3,000 for the survey of the lands purchased from the Creek Indians for the use of the Seminoles.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BUSINESS OPENED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF A NUMBER OF BILLS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the House bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. BELFORD—To promote the public welfare by securing reasonable rates of transportation on railroads, aided by the issue of United States bonds. (It recites that the annual reports of the Union and Central Pacific railroads show large sums as the net earnings above ten per cent., and provides that the tariff charges of local and through freight be reduced one-half of the average rate existing in 1882 and 1883 without regard to classification.

By Mr. ELLWOOD—Authorizing the organization of national banking associations with a circulating currency secured by gold and silver.

By Mr. FINERTY—To reorganize the infantry regiments of the United States; also, to regulate the promotion, increase and efficiency of the army.

By Mr. DUNHAM—For the establishment of the Department of Commerce; also, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 2½ per cent. 40-year bonds.

By Mr. HITT—To place sugar and molasses on the free list.

By Mr. WOOD—To admit free of duty wood pulp, lumber, wood and salt; also, to reduce to 35 per cent. the ad valorem duty on colored and bleached cotton goods.

By Mr. CLAY—To repeal the Civil-service Act.

By Mr. WILLIS—To prevent persons under fictitious, assumed names prosecuting claims before the executive departments

By Mr. KING—Providing for the closing of gaps in the levees of the Mississippi and the improvement of the navigation and commerce of the river.

By Mr. PUSEY—Authorizing a bridge over the Missouri between Council Bluffs and Omaha.

By Mr. WINANS—To regulate transportation rates on railroads, to prevent unjust discrimination and to provide for a uniform rate.

By Mr. WASHBURN—To authorize a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul.

By Mr. MOREY—To regulate the compensation of railroad companies in the transportation of mails.

By Mr. MORGAN—To abolish the postage on newspapers

By Mr. O'NEIL (Mo.)—Donating the Creve Cœur Lake to the city of St. Louis for a pleasure resort for the working classes

By Mr. FERRELL—To protect American workmen from the effect of the importation of foreign labor under the contract system.

By Mr COX (N. Y.)—To repeal the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from serving in the United States Army.

By Mr. WARNER (O.)—For the retirement of the trade-dollar.

By Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio)—Authorizing national banks in villages of less than 20,000 population to make loans to the extent of the capital stock on mortgages on real estate, and providing that national banks whose capital does not exceed $150,000, be entitled to receive circulating notes in equal amounts to 9 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited.

By Mr. YOUNG—To improve the navigation of the Lower Mississippi, and incidentally protect and reclaim the valley lands of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. MILLER (Texas)—To provide for the redemption of the circulation of national banks. It provides that whenever any national bank shall expire or go into bankruptcy, or whenever the bonds deposited by them be called for the purpose of redemption, it shall be the duty of the United States Treasurer to pay such banking association the difference between the amount of national bank notes issued to it, which are still outstanding, and the face value and interest due upon the bonds deposited thereupon, the bonds to be canceled and held until paid, and the Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized to cause to be printed Treasury notes to an amount equal to the outstanding circulation of the national banks, payable on demand in gold and silver at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, when presented in sums of not less than $100, and receivable for all private and public dues. Whenever any circulation of a National bank be presented to the Treasury for payment it shall be paid and discharged with the notes herein provided for. All laws are repealed which require a National bank to deposit legal tender notes of an equal amount with its outstanding circulation in order to withdraw the bonds.

By Mr. THROCKMORTON—For the appointment of a Delegate to the House of Representatives by the councils of the Indian tribes of the Indian Territory.

By Mr. SHAW—To repeal the Civil Service Act.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Condition of the Iron and Steel Trade.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—During December high hopes were indulged in as to what January would develop in the way of business in iron and steel. These expectations were based upon the general decline in stocks in first and second hands, and the known heavy requirements of consumers, on account of their hand-to-mouth policy of buying for several months; but thus far no change has taken place. The trade is full of hopefulness as to business, and think that their expectations will be realized at an early date. The output of pig iron is at a standstill, and prices are very near cost. A few companies are holding firmly, but most holders will make concessions for iron of the lower grades, in order to move stocks. Mill irons are firm, and founderies weak. Foundery irons can only be sold at concessions. Small lots of Spiegeleisen have been called for, but Bessemer will not sell excepting at 50c@$1 less than asking prices; $19 50 is offered for Bessemer, and $28@28 50 for Spiegeleisen. There are numerous inquiries for old material, but quotations—$22@22 50—are too high for business. There is a great deal of inquiry for steel rails, but no heavy business on account of the efforts of makers to obtain $35, after having taken enormous contracts extending over months at $2 to $2 50 less. Buyers will not pay the advance until assured that the strength of the market is real or only apparent. There are heavy requirements for rails, and the outlook of the trade is better than for some months past. Among the new enterprises recently spoken of is a scheme to build elevated railroads; but some of them are in weak hands, especially that of Brooklyn, which contemplates the construction of eighteen miles of road. To-day's quotations are $34 to $35 for steel rails, $22 to $22 50 for old rails, $24 for No. 1 scrap, $22 50 for cargo scrap, $20 50 for crop ends, $32 for muck bars, $2 45 for nails, $20 for Bessemer pig, $28 50 to $29 for Spiegeleisen, $17 50 to $18 50 for forge iron, $18 50 to $22 for foundery, according to quality. Buyers generally are backward. The best possible inducements have been offered to attract large contracts, but trade is still of a retail character, and unless appearances are deceptive this will be the characteristic of the winter trade.

Imports of iron and steel from Great Britain at New York for the year foot up 407,488 tons, besides 109,481 tons of tin plates.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Arrived out—Dupuy, DeLorne, Restormel, Lechatelier and Egbert, New Orleans; Spearman, Galveston; St. Laurent, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cleared—Steamship Venezuelan, Liverpool; bark Nimrod, Havre. Arrived—Steamship Annie, St. Vincent; barks Zeffiro Monte, San Angelo; Vittoria M., Lisbon.

AT ATTACK ON BACNINH

By the French Said to Be Arranged for Thursday Next—Probable Loss of Over Three Hundred Lives By the Wrecking of a Chinese Steamer.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A London dispatch says: A dispatch from Haiphong, Tonquin, dated the 10th, says that the country is quiet, and the hostile bands in the district of Nam dinh have dispersed. Admiral Courbett has ordered a fortnight's provisions forwarded to the French forces from Hai Phong for the movement against Bacninh. Marquis Tseng has gone to Paris.

The *National* says that Tseng's letter published in the *Breslau Gazette* created much discontent at the French Foreign Office, where, it is believed, it will be impossible for Tseng longer to represent China.

The *Patrie* asserts that Ferry has decided to request that Tseng be suspended.

It is thought Tseng is coming to Paris to demand his passports.

It is reported that the French advance force has already left Hai Dzuong for the purpose of joining the main body of the French troops from Hanoi on their crossing the Red river. The attack on Bacninh is expected to take place Thursday.

It is reported that the members of the Imperial family of China have offered a portion of their private fortunes to assist in a war against France.

A Berlin dispatch says: Li Tong Pao, Chinese minister to Germany, in an interview said to-night, that Marquis Tseng had displayed bad taste in alluding, in his letter recently published, to a former French defeat. Li Tong Pao considered a war between France and China inevitable and probably already begun.

RUSSIA.

THE COUNTRY BADLY DEMORALIZED BY THE DOINGS OF THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—It is stated that Lieut. Col. Sudeikim, murdered by Nihilists on the night of December 29, defrayed the expenses of the journey abroad of Jablonsky's wife, and it is believed that Jablonsky himself has left the country. The latter informed the Nihilist Executive that the killing of Lieut. Col. Sudeikim was imperatively necessary.

The publication of a new Socialist paper is announced. It will serve as a link between the *Will of the People* and the students' *Chestoo*.

A reward of 3,500 roubles is offered by the police for the arrest of Jablonsky.

The budget for 1884 estimates the deficiency at 3,406,662 roubles, which the Government proposes to cover by new taxes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CELTIC AT QUEENSTOWN IN TOW OF THE BRITANNIC.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The steamer Celtic in tow of the Britannic of the same line has arrived at Queenstown. The Celtic left New York December 16, and her shaft broke two days thereafter. She proceeded in tow of the Britannic for Liverpool. A few of the passengers and all of the mails were landed at Queenstown. The passengers continued their journey by mail trains.

The steamer Britannic hove in sight of the steamer Celtic Saturday, the 12th, at 6 in the morning. She was heartily cheered by the passengers of the Celtic, which vessel sent a boat to the Britannic with the chief steward to procure a supply of whisky and brandy, which had run short. This boat took back to the Celtic a light line with which a hawser was drawn on board, and the Britannic, at 8 o'clock, began towing to port the disabled steamer.

The steamer Arab, from Liverpool, Saturday, for Baltimore, has put into Birkenhead with her machinery damaged.

The Earl of Huntingdon, President of the Florida Land Mortgage Company, has sailed for the United States to inspect the company's property.

The trial has begun of William Woolf and Edward Bondurand, charged with being in possession of explosives for unlawful purposes.

THE DOMINION.

THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION—LANSDOWNE TO BE PRESENT AT THE WINTER CARNIVAL AT MONTREAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association is anxious about the future financial standing of the association, and trust the Government may be induced to restore the grants of $10,000 a year.

The Governor General of Canada has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the city of Montreal during the week of the winter carnival, commencing Feb. 4.

The progress of the ice palace is very satisfactory, the weather being cold and favorable. Ten thousand blocks of ice will be used in its construction. Seventy-five horses are entered for the trotting races on the ice. The entries for the curling competition are very numerous, and 14 gold medals will be competed for.

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOT.

A CROWN WITNESS TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE BLOODY AFFAIR.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 14.—Thomas Parsons, a Crown witness, testified in the Harbor Grace riot examination. He said when the Orange procession came into sight he left his house, gun in hand, to fire a salute. The Riverhead party attacked him, some of them crying "Kill him!" Parsons received a blow from a picket, felling him. He saw the two parties meet and the balance of the crowd step back and fire several shots at the Orangemen.

The six prisoners of the Orange party were remanded for a week, the Judge explaining that new testimony against the Riverhead party had been disclosed, and the examinations in behalf of the prosecution would require a few days longer.

DEATH IN THE DEPTHS.

PROBABLE LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR LIVES BY THE WRECKING OF A CHINESE STEAMER.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—The steamer Hwai Quen, from Shanghai for Hong Kong, was wrecked on the Hie Shen islands. Five natives were saved. Nothing is known of the rest of the crew, six Europeans and 198 natives.

FOREIGN NOTES.

TOMASI, a schoolmaster, and six pupils have been arrested at Trieste upon the charge of irridentist intrigues.

CORNELIUS MCMAHON was killed and James Murphy fatally injured by the premature explosion of dualine, at Kingston, Ont.

ANOTHER man has been arrested at Vienna implicated in the murder and robbery of the Eisert family.

BOTH the Orange and Nationalist meetings announced for the Black Lion Hotel, Boyle, Ireland, were prohibited by the Government.

THE President of the Committee of the American Protestant Mission has requested the French Embassador to thank the French Government for the assistance afforded the Mission at Terre Del Fuego by the French vessel Romanche.

A KHARTOUM dispatch says the people on both sides of the Blue Nile have declared for El Mahdi. All communication with Sennoar is stopped. The steamers sent to convey the troops and dispatches to Sennoar have returned, after proceeding a short distance. Thirty thousand rebels hold Halifeh, on the line of telegraph along the White Nile.

He Played Faro and Poker.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—William H. Pownall, a young man, to-day pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $8,700 from his employers, Sinclair & Laughlin, grocers, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years and three months. Pownall lost the money playing poker and faro.

Louisiana Killings.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—The *Times-Democrat* Baton Rouge special says: Yesterday Latham Powers and Joseph Hubbs, brothers-in-law, residents of this parish, engaged in a quarrel, and both drew pistols and began shooting at each other. Hubbs received a ball in the stomach, producing a probably fatal wound.

Saturday, near Payne Station, St. Landry parish, John Morton, colored, was shot and killed by David Bull, a Constable.

The *Picayune's* Beauregard special says: James Wooten, a farmer, was found dead this evening a few miles from this place shot through the heart. There is no trace of the murderer.

CRAZED BY JEALOUSY.

Ed. Beier Attempts His Sweetheart's Life, and Failing of Success Takes His Own.

HER LIFE ENDANGERED BY THE SHOCK.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—The quiet little hamlet of Alexandria, the capital of Campbell county, Kentucky, was the scene of a terrible tragedy Sunday afternoon. The old story of a jealous lover, urged on to madness and desperation, and, as usual, without any moving cause whatever. The principal character in the bloody affair was a youth named Edward Beier, whose home is on the Licking pike, where his father is a well-to-do farmer. Beier was in his nineteenth year, was fairly-good-looking, and after courting Miss Lizzie Weber, the daughter of a neighbor, became a few months ago her accepted lover. The young fellow was of a fiery, jealous disposition, and hardly allowed his betrothed to preserve the amenities of life toward others of the opposite sex. According to report, Miss Weber, girl-like, occasionally amused herself at the expense of her lover by indulging in a little harmless coquetry, which would have been insignificant in the eyes of any ordinary person, while in Beier it produced outbreaks of jealous fury, which at times verged on the ridiculous. This disposition culminated most tragically at the time above named.

On Sunday Miss Weber was in Alexandria visiting her sister, Mrs. George White, and while there met an old admirer of hers, Nicholas Biehl. He had been much attached to Miss Weber, but retired when she gave her hand to his rival. Calling on her Sunday morning he accompanied her to mass at St. Mary's church. Beier was in town at the time, and hearing of the occurrence at once flew into a tremendous rage. Rushing to the house where she was staying, he furiously demanded that she should give up his engagement ring and some little trinkets which he had given her.

He reproached her with great violence for her fickleness, and she endeavored to soothe him with the assurance that his jealousy was entirely groundless, and that her affection was still his. He replied by jerking out a seven-shooter, 22-caliber revolver, and aiming at her snapped it in her face. Luckily it missed fire, and screaming for help Miss Weber ran into another room, and the inmates of the house seized Beier and put him outside. He made several attempts to re-enter the house, and failing he placed the revolver to his breast and fired three times, each shot taking effect. Before he fell he sent another bullet crashing through the right temple. The last shot did the fatal work. He fell to the floor, where he was picked up bleeding and senseless by the affrighted people. Miss Webber swooned away when the terrible affair took place, and only once did she revive, and then, as the horror came to her mind, she shrieked agitatedly: "Oh, Ed.," and fell back into an insensible state. The shock to her system was very great, and there were some fears that she might die, but she was still alive, however, yesterday evening.

Dr. Orr made a post-mortem examination of the unfortunate Beier's body, and found that two of the balls had pierced the heart. Esquire Wagner held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts. There is much sympathy for young Beier's family, who are among the most respected in the county.

Beier himself had many traits that endeared him to his personal friends, and, despite his unfortunate, headlong passion, was possessed of generous and kindly feelings, and his untimely death will be widely mourned.

A Wonderful Oat Searcher.

[New York Journal.]

"I owned a horse," said the president of the Horse Club, "that would insist in walking in the gutter and stopping whenever a pretty girl came along."

"Did a slim own him?" inquired the coachman.

"No, but he might have. He was the safest beast I ever knew. Let him see a runaway and he'd either stand stock still or turn around and go the other way. I got him from a mounted policeman.

"I 'tended a horse that was a terrible animal to keep. His shoeing cost $476 in ten months. Iron was up and the gelding came from Chicago. In the next stall there was a horse which always would stop in front of a station-house, but would run like mad by every oyster saloon. He imagined the green light was red and the red green. We cured him of his color-blindness, though."

"How?" asked the president, incredulously.

"We painted his oats red and the whip green, but it killed him after all. He finally thought that red was perfectly harmless, and one night he dropped into a sewer they were digging."

"Around on Fifteenth street," said the coachman, "there was a horse you could take anywhere. You could hitch him to a locomotive—indeed, I once nearly lost him by doing it. The train started, but it happened to be on the Long Island railroad, and he was a good 'un. He used to feed from a circular manger, and one Fourth of July he stuck his head into the mouth of a cannon, pulled it out just in time to escape the shot, and then stuck it in again, looking for oats. In spite of all his bravery he could never see a cow but that the sweat broke out on him and he trembled all over. I never could understand it until I found that he once had been driven on a milk route."

The club adjourned after electing Tom Ochiltree and Gath honorary members.

Detroit Doings.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 14.—Clara Morris' engagement, opened at the Detroit Opera-house to-night, will be the most successful ever played here. The advance sales are far beyond that any of the most prominent stars have had, and the bill will be a notable one. From here Manager Goodwin takes his star to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Nathan Hitts and wife, Lomar, were arrested at Big Rapids in the very act of making counterfeit silver coin. All the tools, dies, etc., were captured. The pieces were one dollar, Canadian quarters and new nickel fives.

Gone West.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—For weeks past a family consisting of husband, wife and four children have been lodged at the Peabody Hotel. Rev. Sam P. Jones, of Georgia, recognized the parties as being Shares, the St. Louis man who deserted his wife in Atlanta, and Mrs. Davis and her four children, whom he had taken with him. Soon after, the parties disappeared, and are supposed to have gone further west.

Cornell's Pugilistic Professor.

ITHICA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Prof. Edward Hitchcock, Jr., of Amherst, appointed by the Trustees of Cornell University Professor of Physical Culture and Hygiene, will arrive in a few days. The engagement of Prof. "Pete" McClellan, of New York, appointed to the chair a year ago, has been broken because within a week after his appointment he accepted a challenge to a prize fight for the light weight championship of America.

Murdered With a Shovel.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., Jan. 14.—At Locust Gap, last night, during a drunken fight, William Bremer, pitcher for the Reliance Base-ball club, struck John Walls in the head with a shovel, fracturing his skull. Brenner escaped.

Murder and Suicide.

MACON, GA., Jan. 14.—The *Telegraph and Messenger's* Griffin, Ga., special says: Brewster McWilliams, aged sixteen, this evening in a fit of mental excitement caused by sickness killed a negro girl and then shot himself.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine

FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD

CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Diphtheria, Influenza, Difficult Breathing.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

Looseness, Diarrhea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to the directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA, PAIN IN THE CHEST,
BACK OR LIMBS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
COLD CHILLS AND AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA,

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillan Resolvent,

THE

Great Blood Purifier,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES,

Scrofulous or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES,

Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Headache, Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Eruptions on the Body and Face, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Sores, Ulcers, etc., cured by Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption,

Liver Complaint, Etc.

Not only does the Sarsaparillan Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

Vegetable Substitute for Calomel

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE,"
"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA,"
"RADWAY ON SCROFULA,"

And others relating to different classes of diseases.

☞ READ "FALSE AND TRUE." ☜

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No 32 Warren, cor. Church st., New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

fe6TuTh&Sa&wly

DELMONICO FOUND DEAD.

The Body of the Long-Missing New York Restaurateur Found in the Woods On Orange Mountain, Near Orange, N. J., Being Frozen Stiff.

DETAILS OF THE DISCOVERY.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—Charles Delmonico's body was found in the Orange mountains, in the woods near Gen. McClellan's summer-house, at 10 o'clock this morning, by two boys. There were no marks of violence, and he evidently died from exposure. Nothing was missing from the body.

Delmonico probably died January 6. About 2 that morning John Dreffenthal, who works for a farmer on the Orange mountain, while driving from Montclair to Orange, saw a man leaning wearily against a fence. He was at the junction of the road leading from Orange to Montclair. He is certain now the man was Delmonico. He hailed Dreffenthal and begged shelter. The farmer said the speech of the wayfarer was so thick he could scarcely understand him. Delmonico's speech has been thick since his trouble came on. The night was bitterly cold, but the farmer was afraid of tramps, and, instead of taking the man into his wagon, drove on, after directing him to Orange, a mile distant. The wanderings of the unfortunate man from this point can only be conjectured. He probably went aimlessly along the broad road on the mountain until overcome with cold, and laid down and was frozen to death.

The Orange police took charge of the body and notified his friends in New York. County Physician Hewalt immediately visited the place. The two boys were hunting rabbits and found the body under a tree in the woods on the mountain side below Gen. McClellan's residence. The clothing, jewelry and papers were undisturbed. It is supposed he wandered there and perished.

The boys who discovered the body immediately went for assistance and returned with several residents of Orange valley. Upon their arrival they turned the body over, for it was lying on the face and frozen stiff, and immediately recognized the remains as those of the missing Charles Delmonico. Letters found thereon established the fact at once. Nothing had been removed from the body and no signs of violence were apparent. The ground around where the dead man lay was undisturbed. The first two days after he disappeared were the most severe of the season, and unless Delmonico had then obtained shelter he must surely have perished. The announcement of the finding of the body produced great excitement all over the town. Northfield avenue, where the body was found, is about a mile and a half or two miles from Orange depot. At intervals along the avenue are isolated dwellings, interspersed with woodland. The avenue is one of the principal streets of Orange, extending from Main street for miles over the mountain to St. Cloud, and by way of the valley between the first and second mountains, thence to the Passaic valley. It is a very fine drive, and is generally frequented by those who own carriages. Except when the weather is very fine the number of travelers by the road is not many, and it is, therefore, not regarded as strange that the unfortunate man might, after falling, have lain undiscovered until this morning. As Gen. McClellan, John Cropsey Brown, George B. Hecker and other people live along this part of Northfield avenue it is thought Delmonico might have had a dazed idea of reaching one of their residences, but his strength gave out before attaining his object.

Delmonico's body was found on the Northfield road, Orange mountain, near Davis Collamore's place, and about a mile below Gen. McClellan's. He probably walked off the road into a gully during the darkness and storm. The body was brought to the morgue, which was instantly surrounded by an immense crowd. He had apparently been dead several days when found. He was partly covered with sand, and water was flowing over him. His watch had stopped at seventeen minutes to 6 o'clock. The face was slightly bloated, but was otherwise unchanged. Messrs. Crist, John Hoey, Mora and Isaiah C. Babcock arrived on a special train to convey the remains to New York.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—When the dispatch announcing the finding of Delmonico's body was received at the Adams Express office, A. C. Babcock, to whom it was addressed, was already on his way to Orange. Mr. Hoey and Mr. Mora were discussing the latest clews together in Hoey's private room. Bangs, Manager of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, rushed in with the announcement: "We have found the body." After a moment's consultation, the four men jumped into one of the Adams Express wagons, and the driver lashed the horses into a run. The party arrived at the station of the Morris and Essex railroad just in time to catch the train for Orange.

It is probable Delmonico, after leaving the elevated road train, went at once to the Pennsylvania road ferry, where he boarded the first train for Newark. After wandering about in the neighborhood where his gloves and pieces of letters and other memoranda were found, he walked back to Broad street and boarded one of the horse-cars running between Newark and Orange. The probabilities are he did not know in what direction he was going, and that when the car arrived at the terminus of the road he walked in a dazed condition along the Northfield road, and wandered off into the woods. The night was intensely cold, the temperature descending nearly to zero, and, benumbed, he probably laid down to sleep and was frozen to death. The discovery of the body was made by two thirteen year-old boys—Edward Peer and Frank Hallum—who were wandering on the side of Orange mountain, between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day.

The body was brought here late this afternoon and taken to an undertaker's, where it was placed in a casket and then taken to his residence on West Fourteenth street. The face of the dead man looked very natural. No bruises were visible except a slight wound on the right side of the head, probably received in the fall over the bank, at the foot of which he was found. The body is in a perfect state of preservation, although it must have been eight or nine days ago that Delmonico met his death. The fact of its normal appearance is explained by the cold which prevailed. The funeral occurs Thursday morning, and the remains will be interred in Delmonico vault in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott street.

LABOR MATTERS.

A Strike of Carpet Makers at New York Amicably Settled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The employes of Higgins & Co., manufacturers of carpets, who struck over two months ago against a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, returned to work this morning, the differences being arranged.

STRIKING NAILERS.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Jan. 14.—The nailers at the Mount Hope and Old Colony iron works, at Somerset, have struck against a fifteen per cent. reduction in wages.

A TOBACCO FACTORY STRIKE.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 14.—The hands employed in the three largest tobacco factories here struck to-day in consequence of a reduction in wages of 25 cents per 100. The strike disemploys between 600 and 1,000 men, women and children.

BACK AT A REDUCTION.

LANCASTER, PA., Jan. 14.—The Pennsylvania Iron Works resumed work to-day at a reduction in wages, the reduction to be governed by the prices paid puddlers in neighboring places.

SENDING TO ENGLAND FOR MEN.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 14.—Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, was notified to-day that the Pacific Iron and Nail Company, San Francisco, where the employes are on a strike, have sent to England for men. He has cabled the Secretary of the Amalgamated Association in Great Britain to make the situation known and prevent the importation.

A Fund for Miss Bond.

HILLSBORO, ILL., Jan. 14.—A fund for the benefit of Emma Bond is being raised in this city. Four hundred dollars has been subscribed. It is proposed to increase the amount to $800 or $1,000. The popular feeling for Miss Bond is shown by the fact that almost every man, woman and child in town is eager to sign the subscription. It is understood that another movement is on foot to raise enough funds to lift the mortgage on Mr. Bond's farm. The long trial and large doctor bills having placed Bond in very straitened circumstances, unless assisted he will lose his farm. He has been confined to bed from nervous prostration ever since the verdict. The unexpected verdict is still a general subject of conversation.

DAIRYMEN'S TRICKS OF TRADE.

How Milk is Adulterated With Saltpetre and Borax.

WALLKILL, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Car-loads of condensed milk, the cans all more or less twisted and out of shape, and many of them torn and ripped asunder, as though rent by some explosive material, have been returned to Mr. John G. Borden's milk-condensing establishment, in this place, during the last eighteen months. The affair caused much surprise as well as a great loss. Milk had never before been known to act that way. An investigation was begun, but for a long time it developed nothing. Nearly a hundred employes of the establishment were discharged. The milk condensed was much reduced, but still the rent and twisted cans came back, and the cause of the rending and twisting remained a mystery.

A chemist and a detective have, however, solved the mystery. The former found that, in spite of all the rules prescribed by Mr. Borden for the extraction, preparation and delivery of the milk, which were very minute and particular, some cans contained from five to six quarts of water. To conceal the pressure of this common fluid quantities of borax and saltpeter were used, and this caused the trouble. The adulterated milk in the few cans being mixed with the other milk ruined the whole. It was a good deal more difficult to find out just who all the parties were who were doing the mischief, but they have been discovered. Mr. Borden says he has learned that in June, 1882, Cornelius H. Masten, a milk farmer, living in New Hurley, in lower Ulster county, attended a donation party in that place.

There was some conversation about milk farming during the evening, and later he confidentially told some of his friends that he would give them a pointer as to how they could work off stale milk on "Borden," who was so d—d particular. He said he thought the farmers must resort to some means to gain an honest living, or words to that effect. He told them to use a mixture of borax and saltpeter to freshen up the stale milk. These ingredients, he said, would conceal the presence of water and the fact that the milk was old, and just so much the more could be sold. Two other small farmers who sold milk at the factory adopted the suggestion. "As soon as we learned this, which we did not until we had suffered great loss, both financially and in reputation," said Mr. Borden, "we dropped these men from our list, and no milk was thereafter received from them. These parties, of course, had spoiled nearly all our milk for some time, and no wonder it came back on our hands. Yes, prosecution has been talked of, but that would never remunerate us for our loss. I am inclined to be a little charitable in the matter."

"Many of the farmers may have been unacquainted with the company's rules, and many have needed education in the production and care of milk, ice houses, etc., etc. Many of them have not yet the means to provide themselves with the necessary facilities for preserving milk. This matter has really been magnified into a scandal to the great detriment of Orange and Ulster county milk producers and the many honorable men who are serving us with good pure milk daily. After the most critical examination the proportion of milk rejected by this company is insignificantly small compared with the amount daily received at Mr. Brewster's Putnam county factory. During the month of December, 1883, 500,000 quarts were delivered and but 1,300 rejected; at Wassiac, Dutchess county, 750,000 quarts were received and 1,300 rejected, and at Wallkill of 58,000 quarts a little over 2,000 were rejected. The loss to us occasioned by this practice of adulteration is hard to estimate, but it reached far into the thousands."

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The Ohio Legislature Convenes and the New State Officers Are Sworn In.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—Gov. George Hoadly was inaugurated in a quiet manner to-day. The Duckworth and Jefferson clubs, of Cincinnati, and Jackson club, of Dayton, were the only organizations present from a distance, numbering in all not more than 500. The usual formal ceremonies were gone through with and Gov. Hoadly delivered his inaugural, which is a quite clear and pointed State paper. It recommends the establishment of a board of pardons, a graded license system, and the adjustment of fees of county officers, with the Cincinnati fee bill as an available standard. The other new State officials took the oath of office, and the business of the Legislature was proceeded with. The outgoing State officials tendered Gov. Foster a banquet this evening, to which Gov. Hoadly was invited.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Jan. 14.—The Legislature convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In the House the temporary organization was: Robert Smythe, of Linn, Speaker. Adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 14.—The Legislature met this afternoon at the City Hall. W. W. Cluff, Bishop of Coatsville, was elected Speaker of the Council, and Chas. Stayner Clerk. James Sharp, son of Bishop John Sharp, was elected Speaker of the House, and Junius F. Wells, son of Daniel Wells, First Councilor of the Mormon church, was elected Chief Clerk. In the Council are two Bishops and one Apostle, and in the House three Bishops and three Presidents of Stakes of Zion. Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary of the Territory, administered the oath, with the addition that none were living in polygamy or ever had been polygamists. After a short session, adjourned till to-morrow, when the Governor's message will be read.

BOSTON WAIFS.

Grocers' Association Organized—Suit Against the American Electric Light Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The retail grocers of New England have organized the Central Retail Grocers' Association, to arbitrate all questions of dispute, secure uniform prices for goods and carry out general measures for the benefit of the trade.

Francis P. Adams, of Wolfboro, N. H.; Rufus H. Whitney and Edward L. Chaffee, of Boston, filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court against the American Electric Light Company and Fred. D. Grant, of New York; Cyrus S. Haldeman, Eugene M. Hersey, Edward H. Goff and others, Directors of the company, praying that respondents be required to account as to the disposition of stock of said company, and especially as to the transfer of a large quantity of stock to Eugene M. Hersey. It is alleged certificates filed with the Secretary of State stated that the capital stock, $1,000,000, had been paid in, $900,000 consisting of patents and $100,000 cash, which the bill alleges was furnished by Hersey, and that stock of the company to the value of $100,000 was transferred to him, whereby the value of stock and assets became greatly impaired.

Arkansas Delegates.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 14.—Gov. Berry this morning appointed the following delegates to the convention which convenes at Washington, D. C., February 6 to consider the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries: Hon. J. C. Calhoun, D. H. Reynolds, W. B. Street, Chicot county; G. W. Sappington, Patrick Henry, Despa county; J. C. Tappan, Phillips county; W. H. Halles, St. Francis county; Thomas B. Peters, Lee county; John B. Driver, Mississippi county; R. F. Crittenden, Crittenden county.

A Bold Robbery.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

GREENCASTLE, IND., Jan. 14.—A bold robbery was perpetrated in this city to-night. Frank P. Nelson, one of our wealthiest citizens, was absent from home attending a meeting of the City Council, of which he is a member, and Mrs. Nelson was visiting a neighbor's house, leaving their fifteen-year-old son at home. A thief entered the house, overpowered the boy and proceeded to ransack the drawers. He got about $47 in money. The robbery occurred about 7 o'clock, and the thief has doubtless made good his escape.

JOHN P. C. BURPEE, of the firm of I. & F. Burpee & Co., iron merchants, St. John, N. B., was run over and killed yesterday morning at the Boston and Albany depot, Boston.

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

A Fire In the Warehouses of Lawrence & Co., New York City, Results In Loss To the Amount of $370,000, With a Partial Insurance.

OTHER COSTLY CONFLAGRATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The three four-story warehouses of Lawrence & Co., 27, 28 and 29 East street, burned this morning. The total loss will not be less than $140,000. The principal losers are L. Waterbury & Co., rope manufacturers. Their loss is on about 40,000 bags of gunny bagging and matting, which constituted the main goods on storage, and will reach $100,000. J. L. & D. S. Riker lose about $20,000 on dye-stuffs, and the firms of Todd & Co., Francis D. Moulton & Co., Halsted & Co. and Nash, Whitor & Co., together about $6,000 on salt in bulk. The damage to the buildings, which belong to the estate of the late Charles A. Coe, will reach $20,000. The loss of the firm of Lawrence & Co. on apparatus is $3,000. The storers insure goods individually and the amount is as yet unknown. Wm. Kippe, a member of the insurance patrol, fell through the hatchway of an adjoining building and was injured.

Closer estimates make the total loss $230,000. L. Waterbury & Co. state that they had in storage 30,000 rolls of jute bagging valued at $330,000. This was damaged $175,000 and insured in a score of companies. J. D. & D. S. Riker had 287 casks of garancine dye stuffs valued at $31,000, which is nearly a total loss; insured. Thirty thousand bushels of salt in bulk, valued at $9,000, was in storage; about $4,000 will cover the damage. The buildings were almost wrecked.

The middle building fell this afternoon, crushing the roofs of the houses on either side. The latest estimates of the losses show that they will reach $370,000. The warehouses are a total wreck. Additional damage is reported at 52 Tompkins street, adjoining the burned warehouses on the north. A large quantity of malt was stored there belonging to A. C. Bulling, and was damaged $20,000; insured.

AT NAPLES, ILL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The *Daily News'* Naples, Ills., special says: Ten business buildings and several other structures burned here to-night. Loss, $35,000; partly insured.

AT PORT NORRIS, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Baptist church at Port Norris, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Two hundred children attending Sunday-school at the time were removed unharmed.

AT MIDDLEPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Episcopal church at Middleport burned this morning. Loss not stated.

AN OPERA-HOUSE SCORCHED.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Jan. 14.—The Grand Opera-house was damaged by fire to the amount of $1,000 this afternoon. The "Her Atonement" troupe was billed for this evening, and had most of its scenery and effects in the lower rooms, but all was saved without loss. The damage to the building is about $200. The building and contents are insured for $14,000.

St. Louis and the Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The citizens' committee having in charge the efforts being made to obtain the holding of the National Democratic Convention in this city met this evening. A circular was adopted setting forth the advantages of St. Louis as the place for the convention which will be sent to each member of the National Committee. It is a handsomely-engraved affair and presents a fine exterior view of the Chamber of Commerce building and an interior view of the grand hall of the Merchants' Exchange, in which the Democratic Convention of 1876 was held. A finance committee was appointed to raise $25,000 to defray the expenses, and also a committee to select a delegation to visit Washington during the coming session of the National Committee and urge the claims of this city.

Still Intact.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Richard Mansfield says the report that the company playing the Parisian Romance, in which he is principal actor, had disbanded at St. Louis on account of suits against him is not true. The company is still intact, and playing this week here in the Grand Opera-house.

Small-pox on the Streets.

Lee Long has been hanging about First and Green streets for a day or two in a dilapidated condition, but no one paid much attention to him till yesterday morning when he caused a slight flutter about the First-street station-house. He visited that place Sunday and told the Station-keeper that some one sent him from the City Hall. He was very sick and Lieut. Barry sent him to the hospital. Shortly after night fall he was sent back in a covered wagon and remained at the Station-house till yesterday morning when Officer Butler, the diagnostician of the First platoon, examined him and pronounced his malady small-pox. He was sent to the Pest-house.

MISS MOORE, of Ohio, national organizer of the W. C. T. U., lectures at the First Christian church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission, and it is hoped there will be a large audience to hear Miss Moore.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The best and cheapest hair dressing. It kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—River 8 feet 3 inches and falling. It thawed all last night and to-day, but the wind has veered to the west, and appears to be growing colder. The snow is going nicely, and but little apprehension of a flood is now entertained. The ice is still gorged in the upper pools of the Monongahela. Towboats are breaking the ice in No. 3 and Youghiogheny. No prospect of any immediate break up in the Allegheny. While the river below is open it is not likely that the packets will resume business for several days. The Sam Clark, Charley Brown and Percy Kelsey, swept out of the Kanawha, are reported all right. The Charley Brown is said to have saved her entire tow of ten boats of coal. The Sam Clark loaded herself and tow a few miles below Gallipolis, and was reported at Point Pleasant to-day. The fleet of loaded and empty flats carried away on Sunday were all caught and landed, with the exception of some half a dozen.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14. Noon.—River 8 feet 6 inches and falling. Clear and mild; steady thaw.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14. Night.—River 8 feet 1 inch and falling. Cloudy and cool.

WHEELING, Jan. 14. Noon.—River 12 feet and rising. Clear and pleasant.

WHEELING, Jan. 14. Night.—River 12 feet 6 inches and on a stand. Clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14. Noon.—River 18 feet 10 inches and rising at the rate of two inches an hour. The ice is very heavy. Kanawha ice is reported passing Maysville. Cloudy; thermometer, 41°.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 14. Night.—River 16 feet 2 inches; thermometer 36° to 38°; barometer 29. Not much ice running. Rained all forenoon; snowed all afternoon; turning cold. Arrived and Departed—Ariadne, Louisville to Uniontown. The Eagle, Dexter and Silver Cloud resume trips to-morrow.

CAIRO, Jan. 14. Noon.—No arrivals or departures. Raining; cool.

CAIRO, Jan. 14, Night.—No arrivals or departures. Snowing. Thermometer 28°. River 23 feet 11 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14. Noon.—River falling. Departed—Iron Duke, Ohio river; Future City, St. Louis, late last evening. Raining.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, Night. — Arrived — Springer, Cincinnati, O.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14, Night.—River fallen 12 inches. Arrived—E. A. Cole, Vicksburg. Departed—Kate Adams, Arkansas City, 6 P. M. Rising.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1 A.M.—For the South Atlantic States, cloudy weather with rain, generally followed by clearing weather, westerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer, generally colder.

For the West Gulf States, generally fair colder weather, northerly winds, rising barometer.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, RAINS AND SNOW, GENERALLY FOLLOWED BY CLEARING WEATHER, RISING PRECEDED IN THE EASTERN PORTION BY A SLIGHT FALL IN BAROMETER, NORTHERLY WINDS, COLDER.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather, local snows, northerly winds, rising barometer in the western portion, rising followed by falling barometer in the eastern portion, colder.

For the Upper Lake region, generally fair colder weather, northerly winds, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, generally fair colder weather, northeasterly winds, rising barometer.

For the Missouri valley, partly cloudy weather, light local snows, north to east winds, rising barometer, followed in the northern portion Tuesday night by slight fall, colder in the southern portion, slightly warmer in the northern.

For the North and Middle Pacific coast, fair weather, followed by local rains.

For the South Pacific coast, local rains, followed by clearing weather.

For Colorado, snow, followed by clearing weather.

Wednesday, fair weather is indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and Tennessee and the Ohio valley.

The Ohio will rise decidedly south of Cincinnati, and fall in the upper portion. The Mississippi will rise below Cairo and remain nearly stationary north of that station.

RAINFALL FOR PAST WEEK.

Statement showing the rainfall in inches and hundredths, at stations of the Signal Service U. S. A., in the cotton region, for the week ending Jan. 11, 1883:

Atlanta, Ga	1.63	Augusta, Ga	1.78
Charleston, S. C	4.13	Charlotte, N. C	3.24
Jacksonville, Fla	1.31	Sanford, Fla	0.07
Savannah, Ga	2.46	Smithville, N. C	1.27
Cedar Key, Fla	1.48	Montgomery, Ala	1.86
New Orleans, La	0.96	Pensacola, Fla	2.40
Vicksburg, Miss	1.82	Ft. Smith, Ark	0.27
Galveston, Tex	1.09	Indianola, Tex	0.04
Little Rock, Ark	0.57	Palestine, Tex	0.07
Shreveport, La	0.70	Cairo, Ill	0.65
Chattanooga, Tenn	1.64	Cincinnati, O	0.65
Indianapolis, Ind	0.23	Knoxville, Tenn	2.70
Louisville, Ky	0.28	Memphis, Tenn	2.28
Nashville, Tenn	2.41	Pittsburgh, Pa	2.69

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 14, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.025	30.020	29.983	29.976	29.999
Thermomet'r	41.6	36.0	35.5	35.6	32.5
Dew-point	29.4	30.6	32.5	32.3	31.0
Humidity	61	81	89	88	94
Wind	W.	N.	N.	N. E.	N.
Velocity	4	8	7	4	12
Weather	Cl'dy.	Lt. r'n	Hys'w	Lt.s'w	Lt.s'w

Mean daily barometer	30.002
Mean daily thermometer	36.5
Mean daily dew-point	31.0
Mean daily humidity	81.3
Maximum thermometer	46.0
Minimum thermometer	32.5
Rainfall and melted snow	0.54

Maximum velocity of wind, 16 miles per hour, from the north.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations (7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M., Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barom'r.	Thermom.	Wind: Direc'n (from)	Wind: Vel'c'y per h'r	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	29.88	70	s. w	18	*	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.84	53	w.	13	0.85	Lt. rain.
W. G'lf States:						
Ft. Smith	29.90	41	n. w	6	0.10	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.92	59	n. w	Lt.	0.21	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.91	69	w.	12	0.01	Fair.
Little Rock	29.75	42	n. e	8	1.03	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.79	60	w.	12	1.10	Cloudy.
O. V'y & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	29.99	47	n. w	Lt.	*	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati	30.01	41	n. e	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.98	35	n.	7	0.13	Hy. snow
Memphis	29.86	40	s. w	8	0.49	Lt. rain.
Nashville	29.97	43	s. e	Lt	0.13	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh	30.01	39	n.	7	.....	Cloudy.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.00	35	n. e	8	0.19	Hy. snow
Davenport	30.20	30	n. e	9	.....	Cloudy.
Dubuque	30.23	24	n. e	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.16	24	n.	10	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.25	15	n.	12	.....	Fair.
St. Louis	30.08	30	n.	15	.....	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.31	8	n. w	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Missouri V'y:						
Leavenw'th	30.18	30	n.	8	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.32	19	n.	10	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.38	13	n.	9	*	Cloudy.
Ex. Northwest:						
Bismarck	30.41	9	e.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.16	30	n.	10	.....	Fair.
Ft. Elliott	30.12	31	n. w	15	0.16	Cloudy.
North Platte	30.30	25	n.	7	0.01	Lt. snow.
South'n Slope:						
Ft. Stockton	30.06	54	n.	8	.....	Fair.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.16	30	n.	7	*	Lt. snow.

*Inappreciable.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 14, 1884.

Jan. 14.	Mean daily barometer	Thermometer: Mean	Thermometer: Max	Thermometer: Min	Mean rela've humidity	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	30.002	46.0	48.0	39.0	93.7	E.	0.22	Cloudy
1874	30.372	22.0	29.0	16.0	68.0	W.	.....	Cloudy
1875	30.513	13.2	23.0	9.0	58.5	W.	.....	Clear.
1876	30.397	39.7	44.0	34.0	62.0	S.	.....	Clear.
1877	29.997	32.2	36.0	25.0	79.7	S.	0.06	Cloudy
1878	29.956	39.2	46.0	38.0	70.3	N. W	0.08	Cloudy
1879	30.176	37.7	39.0	34.0	78.0	S. W	.....	Cloudy
1880	30.184	42.7	49.0	30.0	67.3	S.	.....	Clear.
1881	30.189	14.5	29.0	10.0	70.7	N. W	0.05	Clear.
1882	30.127	38.1	45.0	34.0	68.3	W.	.....	Fair.
1883	30.359	23.7	29.0	17.0	49.7	W.	.....	Clear.
1884	30.092	36.5	46.0	32.5	81.3	N.	0.54	Cloudy

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1874...24 feet	6 inches	1880...15 feet	4 inches
1875... 6 feet	0 inches	1881... frozen.	
1876... 8 feet	6 inches	1882...23 feet	5 inches
1877... 8 feet	7 inches	1883... 7 feet	8 inches
1878... 8 feet	1 inch	1884... 7 feet	4 inches
1879... frozen.			

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None.

BOATS DUE.

Name.	From.	To
Cons. Millar	Memphis	Cincinnati
Mary Houston	New Orleans	Cincinnati

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river has risen 4 or 5 inches during the past 24 hours and was rising last evening, with 8 feet in the canal and 5 feet 8 inches in the chute on the falls. There is very little change in the situation in our harbor. No boats arrived or departed yesterday. The ice was much heavier yesterday than the day before, and the weather was anything but "fair," as old Probs predicted. The atmosphere during the forenoon came and went in waves of warm and cold. A drizzling rain assisted by a thaw, caused the snow to disappear during all forenoon, but after dinner the rain changed to a warm and steady snow, which fell up to a late hour last night. We don't predict any serious flood in the Ohio, and it is our opinion navigation will be resumed at an early day. The canal locks are filled with ice and mud and will be thrown open this evening or to-morrow.

OUR LOG.

FIRES are frequent and railroad accidents common in this country.

CAPT. JOHN A. WOOD is still in the city, with headquarters at Duffy's.

ICE was thicker in the river yesterday than on any day during the winter.

A LARGE quantity of river ice is being gathered and put away for summer use.

THE weather came in waves of hot and cold yesterday, and the rain gave way to snow.

IT was warm enough in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday for ice water and palm-leaf fans.

THE "Big Joe" Williams and her tow are at West Louisville, waiting for the ice to run out.

MR. STAFFORD, engineer of the Jos. B. Williams, is improving at the St. Joseph's Infirmary.

BUD MULLIN, pilot of the Freese, arrived from Frankfort yesterday. He reports the Kentucky river rising.

OLD Prob predicted "a fair day" for yesterday. We all know how fair it was, cloudy, rain, snow and sleet.

CAPT. JIM WOOD, of the S. L. Wood, is in town waiting for "a thaw" to return to his native home with the S. L.

COL. BILLY HITE carried the pole that knocked the persimmons in the Board of Trade election yesterday. He had "persimmons" to sell after the election was over.

THE remains of Harvey Robinson, the engineer of the Belle McGowan, who was drowned opposite Madison, have not been found. A reward of $100 is offered for the recovery of the body.

THE Paducah *Journal* is one of the liveliest, newsiest and best printed weekly papers published in the State. One of Mac's best holds is to edit and manage a first-class country weekly paper, and the *Journal* is "a daisy."

LOTS of logs, lumber, staves, flatboats and barges coming down the river in the ice, carried out of Elk and Kanawha rivers by the gorge and freshets. The eyes of Shippingport are upon the approaching fleet, and few logs will escape and go farther South.

MR. WILLIAM LONG, steward of the steamer Rainbow, has been in the employ of the Louisville, Evansville and Henderson Packet Company longer than any one now in the service of the company. He entered the service of the company 27 years ago, and in all these years there has never been any complaint on the part of the company of the manner in which he has discharged his duties. Bill's *Long* for life.

SHE caught her dress and underskirts,
And not a word did utter;
She gave a jump and screamed, "Oh my!"
And sat down in the gutter.
We rushed to help the fair one rise,
And had a lively tussle
Before we got her on her feet
And she could fix her bustle.

CAPT. BILLY MCELHERRAN dropped in on us yesterday like a thousand of brick, and his smiling countenance reminded us of the good old ante bellum days of boating. Time and age have dealt kindly with Billy, and he looks now like he'd see lots of fun in this world yet before he packed his grip for his final trip down the river of Time, bound for the port of Eternity. Capt. McElherran is mate on the Tom Rees No. 2, and a better one never stood a watch. Long live Billy!

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Mary Houston passed Evansville coming up night before last at 10 o'clock, and ought to be here this morning if she didn't go into Green river.... The Wyoming passed Cairo coming up Sunday.... The O'Neil and tow passed Memphis going South Sunday; also the Iron Duke and tow. The Golden Rule passed them on her way up.... The Bertha Lee narrowly escaped being burned at Kissimmee, Fla., a few days ago.... The Coal City burned her boilers at the Pumpkin Patch.... The Transit broke her way through ice down to the elevator yesterday.... The Osceola was out on duty yesterday, making the ice fly.... A little rise will let all the ice go over the dam.... The following boats were in port at Pittsburgh Sunday: James G. Blaine, C. W. Batchelor, Iron City, Joseph Nixon, Dexter, Vigilant, Samuel Miller, J. S. Mercer, Tide, Bengal Tiger, Ironsides.... The Henry De Bus is in ice creek resting.... The Charlie Brown and barges keep a coming.... The Percy Kelsey and Acorn passed Gallipolis going up Sunday. The Kelsey returns to Cincinnati with the remainder of the Brown's tow.... The Tom Rees No. 2 came over to the city wharf from Pumpkin Patch yesterday.... The Big Joe Williams and John Walton are at West Louisville with their tows.... The Bob Connell came up through the canal yesterday, making the ice fly.... The Golden Rule passed Memphis coming up Sunday.... The Tom Sherlock will be the first boat to leave for New Orleans and the Vint Shinkle the first Memphis packet.... The Cons Millar and Mary Houston are due up this morning.... A correspondent in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* says: "In December, 1855, the weather was pleasant up until the 24th, when rain set in and it froze as it fell; a day or two thereafter there was snow and it grew much colder. On New Year's day, 1856, the river was full of floating ice; river closed January 10, 1856, and remained closed until March 21, a period of seventy-one days. All old river men remember Capt. Scudder Hart, who for many years kept a record of the river and weather. He told me that 5 feet 5 inches of snow fell during the winter of 1855-56. It kept snowing often and never melted off until spring and there was no flood. The water in the river did not get up to twenty feet. There was more snow and cold weather, and the river remained closed longer that winter than any I have any recollection of." ....The Fred. Wilson tried to come through the old locks yesterday, but failed, and returned to Portland, where she laid up yesterday.... About 10 o'clock Saturday night the ice-gorge at Lock No. 4, on the Monongahela, broke, and shortly after midnight it commenced passing Pittsburgh. The ice-cakes were large and heavy, but no damage resulted until 1:30 Sunday morning, when the fastenings of a fleet of coal flats tied to the north pier of the paint bridge broke from the heavy strain, and the entire fleet was soon drifting down the Ohio river. It consisted of 41 flats and 3,000 bushels of coal each. Tugs were quickly sent after the runaways, and 19 of the flats were captured between Pittsburgh and Rochester. The others have not yet been heard from, but it is believed that all will be recovered.

SNAGS.

CINCINNATI *Enquirer*, yesterday: Considerable uneasiness was felt here last night as to what Licking was going to do. The melting snow broke the ice in that stream at Boston Station yesterday, and it was expected to come out about midnight last night. There was considerable current in the river last night, but owing to the water in the Ohio all danger here may be averted. All property in the mouth of Licking has been removed.

EDUCATIONAL.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE

[15 MILES NORTH OF CINCINNATI].

SECOND session of the THIRTIETH year will begin February 4, 1884.

L. D. POTTER, D. D., President,
Glendale, O.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER—A first-class assistant book-keeper; state age, amount of experience and salary expected. Address B., Letter-carrier No. 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—A furnished room, for a gentleman. Address, stating location and price, W. PRESTON HIX, 338 West Main st.

WANTED—The address of J. W. Hale, cook, by W. H. ALLEN, New Haven, Ky.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$9,000 on good city property; also $2,500 and $800. E. D. FRYER, Room 15 Law Temple, Fifth and Green.

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—$10 to $500 on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Payments to suit. Business strictly confidential. At 512 Green st., cor. Fifth, Room 19. de22d&Su30.

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS—For "Beauregard's Military Operations," the best book of the late war. Two volumes, near 600 pages each. Just published by Harpers. Apply for territory in Kentucky and South to A. D. SMITH & CO., 25 Courier-Journal building.

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Families, hotels, stores, factories, etc., supplied. Citizens promptly suited. All good help apply directly to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 321 Fifth st.

WANTED—5,000 people, male and female, to hire in every avenue of industry. For help or hire, any kind, come directly to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 321 Fifth st.

WANTED—GIRL—A competent white girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 1,049 Fifth, near Kentucky.

WANTED—A farm hand by the year, who has a small family and who thoroughly understands farming, and can give good reference. Apply to T. T. SUMMERS & SON, 243 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky., or to JAMES A. HOLT, on his farm, 5 miles northeast of Frankfort, Ky. ja13 d&Sutf

WANTED—It known that the Women's Christian Association Employment Agency is still in the Schurmann block, room 11, cor. Fourth and Jefferson, where women and girls wanting homes, or ladies seeking help, are invited to call daily, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTS—THE TRADES.

WANTED—COOPERS—3 first-class whisky-barrel coopers. R. WERNET, North Summer st., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—MARE—Fine bay mare, 6 years old, with harness; also sidebar buggy in good order. Call at the Louisville Parcel Express Co., cor. Fifth and Green, and for further information address C. A. M. B., 437 West Green.

FOR SALE—Boys' Bicycles, Velocipedes, Wagons, Toys, Dolls, etc., at greatly reduced prices to close business. PERRY & CO., 238 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—Six Show-cases, 2 large Wall-side Cases, 1 large iron Safe, Tables, Shelving, etc. PERRY & CO., 238 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—WINE—1,560 gallons of pure red grape wine, made in 1878, 1881 and 1882. Apply at No. 524 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—New and second-hand engines, boilers, etc. SULZER & VOGT, 717 to 731 E. Main st. SuTuTh&Satf

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS', Fourth ave.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—A LARGE SORREL HORSE—Had wagon gear on. Was last seen on Wenzel and Main going toward Market. The finder will please return him to TABB & LOGAN'S stable, on Seventh st., bet. Market and Jefferson, and get the reward.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

PERSONAL.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.
In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:30 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	....

RETURNING.

	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.

City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily.
Short Line to the South.
In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	....
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M
	Express.	**Express.**
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	....	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.

Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.

Arrive at Prospect 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S GRAND THEATER

(Formerly Liederkranz Hall), Market street, bet. First and Second.

MR. JOHN E. FULTON.... Lessee and Manager.

THE NEW FAMILY RESORT.

For Five Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at 8,

FRANK HARVEY'S HIDDEN HAND CO.,

Supported by the Peerless Comedienne,

HATTIE IRVING,

America's Famous Singing Soubrette, in an entirely new dramatization of Mrs. Southworth's New York Ledger Story, and greatest of all Southern dramas, THE HIDDEN HAND, presented by a superb Dramatic Company. Magnificent and Special Scenery; the Greatest Cotton-picking Scene; New York and Richmond Steamboat Wharf; East River and Jersey City Steamer Arriving in Port; Ferryboats Crossing East River; the New York Tombs; the Haunted House. Nothing like this beautiful scenic effects ever seen before. The Virginia Cabin Singers. You have never seen "The Hidden Hand" played until you have seen this Great Company. People's popular prices: Balcony and Gallery, 25c; Dress Circle and Orchestra 50c. Seats may be reserved at Box Office of Theater during the day without extra charge. Sunday evening, Jan. 20, the St. Louis German Comedy Company.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1884, and Saturday Matinee. America's favorite artiste,

MAGGIE MITCHELL,

in the following brilliant repertoire: Monday, "Fanchon;" Tuesday, "Lorle;" Wednesday, "Mignon;" Thursday, "Little Barefoot;" Friday, "Pearl of Savoy;" Saturday evening, for the first time in this city, the new play, by Geo. F. Fuller, entitled "The Little Savage." Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M., the ever popular play, "Fanchon, the Cricket." Monday, Jan. 21, one week, Boston Ideal Opera Company.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY H. B. HENRY & CO.

Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc., also a Fine Assortment of Tinware,

AT AUCTION,

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, 654 West Main st.
H. B. HENRY & CO., Auct'rs.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, January 15, at 10 A. M., Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY, January 16, Dry Goods and Notions. Terms cash.

PROPOSALS.

LETTING No. 26.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, January 26, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:

For constructing three iron bridges as named below:

One bridge across Beargrass creek at Breckinridge st.

One bridge across Beargrass creek at Payne st.

One bridge across Beargrass creek at Spring st.

The above work will be done according to the plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security and bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for the work.

Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1884.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, modern improvements, on Broadway, above Clay st. Also a nice, improved country place, Barret ave., near the city limits. GHEENS & BRO., 227 W. Main st. ja13 SuTu&Fr tf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The store-house on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. Best retail business stand in Louisville. Possession given January 1. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 724 West Main st. ja3 dtf

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The house now occupied by W. J. Tapp & Co., on Main st., bet. Second and Third. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1884. Apply to JOHN L. FERGUSON, Gray st., bet. Brook and Floyd, No. 216. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—The handsome residence of Rev. J. H. Heywood, Fourth ave., near cor. of St. Catherine st. Inquire of COCHRAN & FULTON, 131 Main st. de15 dtf

FOR RENT—One of the most desirable offices on Main st. Apply to JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN, 434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja6 dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—By the 1st day of January, 1884, my farm of 618 acres of fine blue-grass land, 570 acres now in grass, in Henry and Shelby counties, 2 miles from Smithfield and 6 from Eminence, on Louisville and Lexington railroad; piked roads to all points. This land is well improved, watered and timbered. It is fine tobacco land, has three large barns on it. I will divide it to suit buyers. For particulars address W. D. CALLAWAY, Smithfield, Ky. oc2 Tu&Satf

LOST.

LOST—Certificate No. 35 for 25 shares of stock of the Louisville Banking Co., standing in the name of Wm. Garvin. Transfer of same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate, and all persons are hereby notified to show cause why same should not be issued. ANNIE E. BELL.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)

All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N.O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommod'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.)

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pitts'b Phila, Baltimore, Wash'ton, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....

	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:29 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:40 A M	....

RETURNING.

	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M

	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.

Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street.
New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:20 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	....
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	....
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	....
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	....
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	....
Ar Goshen	11:50 A M	....
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	....
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	....
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	....
Ar Charlottesville, Va	3:10 P M	....
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	....
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	....
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	....
Ar New York	6:30 A M	....
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	....
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	....
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	....
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	....
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	....
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	....
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	....
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	....
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	....
Lv Greensboro	9:55 P M	....
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]

For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.

Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express, Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."

Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1, *Ex. Sun.	No. 3, †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffett sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2, *Ex. Sun.	No. 4, †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn.	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	12:25 P M	6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	11:45 A M	7:05 A M	11:40 P M
St. Louis	8:20 A M	6:20 P M	6:50 A M
St. Louis	7:30 P M	7:30 A M	† 6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	† 8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	† 6:25 P M	† 8:00 P M

Trains marked ‡ daily. †Daily except Sunday.

This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the Courier-Journal *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

"BUSINESS."

Monday, Jan. 14.—The grain markets indicated no important measure of recovery from the depression of Friday and Saturday. There was very active trading in wheat in the principal exchanges, but there were larger offerings than bids, and prices generally weakened further in both Eastern and Western centers. Other cereals were also weak. Provisions were about sustained. Cotton was steady and without new features. The live-stock markets were firm for hogs and weak for cattle.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was quiet. Government bonds were higher. The stock market was very irregular and depressed.

The *Financial Chronicle's* railroad list shows a gross earning in December of $20,786,303, a gain of $925,253 as compared with December, 1882. In the year 1883 the gross earnings amounted to $288,401,634, showing a gain of $26,862,556 as compared with the year 1882. This list of railroads comprises 46,094 miles of track, or about 38 per cent. of the mileage of the United States. The mileage of the roads reported increased by about the same per cent. as the gross earnings.

The English wheat trade appears to be thoroughly demoralized for the present.

The Democratic caucus of the Kentucky Legislature met at Frankfort last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. The names of Messrs. Williams, Blackburn and Sweeney were placed before the caucus, and the first ballot resulted in 53 votes for Williams, 44 for Blackburn and 25 for Sweeney. The only change in the four succeeding ballots was in a transfer of two votes from Sweeney to Blackburn, the final vote being Williams 53, Blackburn 46 and Sweeney 23. After five ballots the caucus adjourned to meet again to-night. The voting in the Legislature begins to-day.

A WHISKY SCARE-CROW.

The following is from a recent issue of the New York *Herald:*

"The Democrats must have more courage than their predecessors if they would avoid trouble over the dilemma of the whisky trade, for the distillers and their bankers can afford to raise an immense corruption fund for the purpose of securing an extension of time, and if the House votes to suit the whisky people no amount of explanation will persuade the public that the decision is not bought and paid for. Ten per cent. of the tax that should be paid between now and November next would be more money than any party has ever had for a Presidential campaign fund, but the whisky interest can better afford to supply it than to pay the tax and remove and sell the goods. For their party's sake, as well as for the public good, the Democrats should refuse to make of the distillers a specially favored class."

Driven from all arguments which appeal to the reason and intelligence of Congress, the *Herald* has been forced, as the last resort in its senseless fight against the Whisky Bill, to address its arguments to the fears of Congressmen. It turns from its appeals to duty, and endeavors to influence Representatives through the base quality of cowardice. This is certainly very flattering to the Democratic members, to whom it specially directs its threats and warnings.

Not at all with the view of relieving the mind of these gentlemen from the terror expected to be inspired by these silly threats, but only for the purpose of disabusing the public of any false impressions, we propose briefly to consider the *Herald's* position.

In the first place it must occur to any man of common understanding that the same disingenuous and unfair weapons might be brought into exercise against either side of any practical question which might happen to engage the attention of Congress. No practical question or issue can become a subject of legislation without involving one or more private interests, whether they appear with privileges to protect, or grievances to redress, or not. The great mass of legislation is upon subjects of operative industry of some kind, whether manufacturing, banking, navigation, the railroad, agriculture, mining, etc., and scarcely any question can arise without touching some great private interest. The *Herald's* appeal to the cowardice of members would be therefore always in order, on all questions and on all occasions. To resort to such an argument without adequate facts to sustain it, or without even circumstances of suspicion to give it color, is a grave discredit to any paper in the ranks of respectable journalism. It implies two things—first, that the writer has no argument to address to the understanding or to the higher motives of human conduct; and second, that he seeks to dictate in premises concerning which he has no tangible ground for his own opinions.

Of course, the case would be quite different if reasonable grounds could be advanced for suspecting that money is being used to influence members. We challenge the *Herald* in this connection to furnish us some of the reasons for the insinuation that Senators and Representatives may be bought and sold for money.

The bill under discussion has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is believed of the President of the United States. Are these distinguished officials liable to be suspected of bribery? A measure substantially the same as this bill passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, and a much stronger bill passed the House of Representatives two years ago by a round majority, while the House was a Republican body. Is there any room here for hints at corruption? Or does the *Herald* want us to believe that the whisky men own the Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Representatives? Faugh! It is simply indecent.

The *Herald* is well enough advised in the late history of legislation to recognize and admit the correctness of this proposition: The whisky bill now pending or some equivalent measure, has furnished a demonstration on divers occasions in the last two years that such legislation as is asked for could command the approval of the majority of our Senators and Representatives in two sessions of Congress, but legislation has been defeated rather by influences of a fortuitous or accidental character than such as refer to the real status and merits of the question. There have been blunders, and accidents, and ill-advised changes of policy, and, until recently, radical divisions of opinion. It is to these agencies that the failure of legislation is to be ascribed, and not at all to the fact that the merits of the case have at any time failed to commend it to the good sense and sagacity of Congressmen. This the *Herald* must know to be true.

In raising this scare-crow before our Democratic majority in the House the *Herald* pays our representatives an exceedingly sorry compliment. The plea presupposes a weakness of moral fiber and of mind which exists only in the *Herald's* imagination. It has been abundantly demonstrated, moreover, that the public sense of right and justice, has rewards instead of suspicion to present to our public servants who have heretofore been true to their duty and to the dictates of sound political economy in treating this great question favorably. No public man of the day stands higher in popular esteem and confidence than the representative champions of fair dealing with this trade—Carlisle, Beck, Morrison, Kelley, Kasson, Sherman, Bayard and others. The brilliant Speakership victory gained by Carlisle, a man to whose courage and ability the trade is perhaps more indebted than to any other, at least in the House of Representatives, and the signal defeat of Randall, the chief Democratic opponent of the proposed legislation, signally illustrates our argument.

It is not to be inferred from this that the whisky interest was a factor in the Speakership contest, as it is well known that the cardinal issue in that contest, aside from the personal merits of the rival candidates, was the protective tariff. The result, however, shows, contrary to the warnings of the *Herald*, that Congressmen do not hazard their reputation and popularity by doing their duty fearlessly in this matter, in defiance of the idle vaporings of prejudice and cant.

We may also assure the *Herald* that the conduct of the proposed legislation is left entirely to the control of Congressmen, upon whom it will devolve to discuss and settle it on its merits as a question of political economy. There are no whisky men, dealers or distillers, to be found about the lobbies of Congress or the hotels of Washington. There is no hired lobby to look after it. It will stand or fall on its merits. And all these propositions we invite the *Herald* to investigate and, if possible, to controvert.

The *Herald* says: "For their party's sake, as well as for the public good, the Democrats should refuse to make of the distillers a specially favored class." So say we. But on the same plea of party and country we warn the Democrats not to heed the cant and prejudice which commands them to make of this great commercial interest a specially persecuted class. The matter should be considered and treated as a purely commercial question, as an issue in political economy. The whisky trade desires nothing better than to be placed in a position similar to that occupied by other departments of commerce. They ask no bounties, no loans, no special privileges of any kind. They simply seek to be relieved of a fearful special liability or disability, from which no other trade is suffering. They merely ask that distraint for taxes on three-year goods in hand be postponed for two years, except that portion which may be withdrawn for consumption. The Treasury is to retain control of such stocks as at present, and is ultimately to collect the entire tax, so that nothing will be lost to the revenue. Even if the Willis bill passes, the Treasury will collect in the two years of such extension not less than sixty-five to seventy million dollars per annum, and will still collect an annual surplus of revenues of at least one hundred millions. In a nut-shell, the bill is a measure which proposes to relieve a trade which has paid the Government a thousand million dollars of revenue of the necessity of advancing in taxes at immense unnecessary sacrifices four times the value of the large stocks in bond two to five years before the goods can be sold. This cause would certainly prevail in any Government in Christendom.

It is to be added that an ill-advised attempt is being made to push another measure of a very sweeping character as a substitute for the simple and specific measure of extension proposed by Willis. This should be ignored, and should not be allowed to confuse the plain issue now in hand. It is eminently appropriate just now to heed one of the favorite maxims of President Lincoln, and not to swap horses while crossing a river.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

For a party which pretends to believe that the Democracy will not have the courage to champion tariff reform in the coming campaign, the Republicans—or the Protectionists as they are also called—are doing an immense amount of work to convince themselves and the country of this fact.

They indeed seem to be all at once so intensely solicitous for the welfare of the Democratic party that they are warning it of the danger which threatens it, advising it how to avoid this rock on which it will go to pieces, and seizing every incident which they can construe in any way as an indication that their counsels will be heeded and the Democracy saved.

The latest straw of this kind which they have eagerly grasped is the nomination of Mr. Payne for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature.

At first they were loud in their assurances that in this choice the Ohio Democrats had declared against civil service reform; but civil service reform is a question of small consequence to the Republicans just now, while the matter of preventing a reduction of the tariff is of momentous concern to them; consequently they are quick to turn their attention to the latter.

There being nothing in the recent conduct of the Ohio Senatorial contest on which to base a claim that the result was a pronunciation in favor of a protective tariff, the Republicans have gone to rummaging around in Mr. Payne's "record," and have pounced upon a speech delivered by him over a year ago at a banquet in Cleveland, in which he is reported to have said:

"Free trade has never been accepted by the Government of any civilized nation, and is impracticable and impossible, and those words, 'for revenue only,' unwisely inserted in the platform of 1880, lost to the Democracy the Presidency and all which that loss implies, and a like fatality will assuredly follow a repetition of the folly in any future campaign."

Hence the Republicans are proclaiming with gusto that this is the sentiment of the Ohio Democracy on the tariff question.

How indefensible must be the cause which finds it necessary to rely on such arguments as this. In the first place the majority of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature in voting for Mr. Payne made no declaration on the tariff question. It was not an issue. Anything like practical considerations were completely crowded out of the contest by the intense personal and factional character of the fight. It was simply a local and unfortunate strife within the party, a continuation of the rivalries and inflamed feeling which had their origin in certain quarters during the State campaign.

Instead of taking the paragraph quoted as expressive of the position of the Ohio Democrats on the tariff, we will furnish the Republicans one on which they can place more dependence:

"A tariff for revenue limited to necessities of the Government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

This is a plank in the State platform on which the Ohio Democrats gained their victory last fall, and on which they elected the representatives who voted for Mr. Payne.

It means simply the "tariff for revenue only" against which Mr. Payne a year ago spoke. "A tariff for revenue limited to necessities of the Government economically administered" can mean nothing else, "and so adjusted in its application as to prevent," etc., is simply an expression as to the adjustment of that incidental protection which must accompany even a "tariff for revenue only."

The position of the Ohio Democracy on the tariff can not, therefore, be confused with any opinion which Mr. Payne may have expressed in the past.

As to Mr. Payne's present views on this question, the extract quoted from his last year's speech may or may not do him justice. Nobody is going to disagree with him that free trade, while we have a large revenue to raise, is impracticable, and his declaration that "those words, 'for revenue only,' unwisely inserted in the platform of 1880, lost the Democracy the Presidency," does not weigh very much in face of the fact that Gen. Hancock shuffled off of this very plank of the platform, and thereby stumbled into his own downfall.

Mr. Payne may also remember that in 1876 those same words were in our National platform, accompanied by several others of such vigor and pertinency that they will bear reading to-day:

"We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufacturers at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue."

Mr. Payne, in addition to this, may remember that there was no equivocation nor evasion in this campaign, and that the candidate stood squarely on the platform. Mr. Payne will not forget, furthermore, that he himself was an ardent supporter of the Democratic candidate and principles in that contest, and that when he was a member of the Electoral Commission he maintained firmly that this candidate and these principles had triumphed before the people.

But, after all, if Mr. Payne did express the sentiments attributed to him a year ago, it is not probable, as a sagacious observer of the drift of public opinion, that he would re-utter them to-day. As the poet puts it,

"There are no birds in last year's nests."

OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Yesterday was a day of very general interest in commercial circles, the Board of Trade and the Southern Exposition holding each its annual meeting, and each transacting important business.

The election for Directors of the Board of Trade has been the chief topic of discussion for some weeks past, and as a result the meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and voting was brisk from the opening to the closing of the polls. Though the opposition mustered in strength, the result was a triumph for the old Directors, or "the regular ticket," as it was called, which contained a number of new names. Twenty-three out of twenty-six names on the regular ticket were elected, though it should be said that a number of names were on all the tickets. The very best spirit was manifested throughout the day, and the result leaves no ill feeling in any quarter and no cause for any.

At night the meeting of the Exposition stockholders was held, and though it was not as large as it would have been had the weather been propitious, still nearly 4,000 shares were represented. The amendments to the by-laws, increasing the stock to $500,000, were discussed, and no opposition was expressed. The entire amount of stock present was voted in favor of the amendment, and the polls will remain open for ten days in order to give every opportunity for an expression of opinion. The required amount will no doubt be voted to-day, and the board will proceed at once to take energetic steps to secure the necessary subscriptions. The old Board of Directors was re-elected with few changes, which were necessary because of the refusal of some of the old members to serve another year.

The work for the coming year for Louisville was well begun yesterday.

UNWARY FREE-TRADERS.

The protection papers are just now spinning out columns of congratulations that some failures in the iron trade have been made in Birmingham, England, the tenor of their comments being that this proves that the depression in our own iron business is not due to protection.

This is on a par, or probably a little above par, with the average argument of the protectionist.

The wall with which a high-tariff man hems in his business and its relations seems also to limit and narrow his mental vision and methods.

Being accustomed to look upon business from the artificial standpoint on which an illiberal legislation has placed it for him, he appears to be incapable to comprehend it in its developments and relations, according to the natural laws of trade, under which—or under free trade if he please—there must be commercial fluctuations. But if he will really take the trouble to look into these recent failures in Birmingham, he will find that they are due primarily to the very same protective laws which have brought about the depression in the iron trade in this country.

The assertion that these failures, in a country where free trade prevails, are largely due to the high tariff in this country, may astound the average protectionist, but it is nevertheless true.

But a short while ago there was such a demand for steel rails in America that, under the protective policy obtaining here, prices were actually forced up to that point at which the English manufacturer could pay the duty of $28 a ton, together with freight, and then sell his rails at a profit in the United States. Of course the English iron-trade was proportionately stimulated by this, and preparations were made to supply this demand which promised to be lasting. But with rails selling at nearly $70 a ton, and, relying on our protective tariff to keep up the prices at least in that neighborhood, there was such activity among our manufacturers that overproduction and the consequent great decline in prices inevitably resulted.

This condition of things, brought about by the mistaken confidence of our manufactures in the protection which a high tariff would afford, of course has damaged heavily those English firms which had supposed that prices in this country would continue at figures at which they could ship to our market, and who made preparations accordingly.

If there is any satisfaction, therefore, to the protectionists in reflecting that the boomerang measures designed for their benefit and operating to their detriment have also injured in the same way the hated free traders of England, they can make the most of this satisfaction.

The Knoxville *Tribune* should treat the Secretary of the Treasury with more consideration. He is a gray-haired gentleman, and a very respectable one, too. Besides, no one likes to have his troubles made light of. Hear the graceless *Tribune* now:

"Secretary Folger is in a very embarrassing predicament. He wants to get rid of the Treasury surplus, and he wants to perpetuate a basis for national banks. These desires of Mr. Folger put him at cross-purposes with himself. When he goes out into the market and buys a lot of Government bonds, and pays a premium for them, at the people's expense, he gets rid of some of the surplus, but he also encroaches upon national bank circulation. There is a way to get rid of both the debt and the surplus without injuring the banks, and it is the right way, but it doesn't suit partisan purposes just now. The right way would be to not collect too much revenue off of the people and not to buy in the people's paper until it falls due. When a party sets out to do wrong it is astonishing how often it winds itself up. All you want to do now is to let the Republican calf alone. He has got three legs tangled in the high tariff rope and one twist about his neck. His tongue is out and still choking."

Most of that is true enough, but you don't want "to let the Republican calf alone." It won't do to stand off to let him choke himself. He's a mighty slick critter, that calf is, and what we want to do is to give that rope a vigorous twist or two.

Every step taken in connection with our "navy" seems to result in a blunder. Not long ago an English scientific journal pointed out that engines for the vessels which John Roach is building are out of date and inefficient. The Naval Board ordered an investigation, and found the facts as charged, although the engines were in accordance with the designs stipulated for in the contract. These have now been countermanded and others ordered substituted. The blunder will of course cost the Government thousands of dollars, and Mr. Roach will fail to exercise his usual ability to look out for himself if he doesn't get his share of the "pie."

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has just issued his estimate of the principal crops in the year 1883. We publish these estimates below, annexing a column of the corresponding crops in 1882:

	1883.	1882.
Corn, bushels......	1,551,066,835	1,624,917,800
Wheat, bushels...	420,154,500	502,789,600
Oats, bushels......	571,233,400	490,000,000
Cotton, bales.......	6,014,220	6,957,000

The production of wheat in Europe in 1883 is stated at 1,066,088,688 bushels, against 1,270,167,150 bushels in 1882, the average yield being estimated at 1,143,826,044 bushels.

The advocates of the revenue bill smuggled through Congress last year were loud in their assurances that it would reduce the receipts at least $80,000,000 annually. The returns for the first half of the year are now in and show a reduction of about $25,000,000. The receipts for the next six months will probably be greater than they were during the last, but should they not the resolution will still lack at least $30,000,000 of meeting the guaranteed amount.

While some of the protectionist papers in the United States are illustrating their arguments by poinitng to the satisfaction of Canada with her tariff restrictions, there is a perfect bedlam of disorder and discontent on this subject among the people. Everybody seems to be petitioning, protesting and bitterly complaining, and the Dominion Parliament, which meets on the 17th inst., will find itself in hot water from the first.

The following paragraph illustrates forcibly the course in which a high protective policy results:

"Some time ago the Canadians imposed a protective tariff on refined sugar in the interest of a solitary refinery. This establishment made money. Three more refineries were then started, and the profits run down through the competition ensuing. The refiners are now asking for increased protection. The t in end of the wedge being in, they propose to run the blunt edge through."

Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, has forsaken the Republicans on account of their high-tariff views, and announces his intention of voting for Democracy and revenue reform, notwithstanding notice served by the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* that by so doing he "deserves to be a slave, and will have his place duly assigned him as a white nigger."

We publish elsewhere a communication regarding some proposed measures looking to the taxation of certain Louisville property which has heretofore been exempt. The subject is treated in this article in a very incomplete manner, and will be fully discussed by the Courier-Journal as the matter more definitely develops before the Legislature.

And so Senator Sherman wouldn't take the Presidency of the Northern Pacific railway? It is evident that the horoscope will have to be recast. There *has* been found one Ohio man who declined something.

THIS AND THAT.

A PLAIN CASE.

Our Pennsylvania's trying Nutt;
But let no mind be racked.
The lawyers easily will prove
It clear that Nutt is cracked.

Three feminine dentists drag around the Chicagoers.

I predict warm weather for the Nile valley.—[*El Mahdi.*

New venison pun: The fawn of a faithful dog is dear to its master.

On leaving for Washington, Mr. Payne will bid his friends a hearty good buy.

Somebody sent the book-keeper a present, marked: "A pair of moccasins for the adder."

Mr. Arthur is getting fleshy in the Presidency. Poor Mr. Garfield got very thin there.

"Here lies a dead beat," is suggested by the *Merchant Traveler* as an epitaph for a tramp. Don't do it. He might turn up again.

An Indiana burglar has been disfranchised for two years. The Republicans will have to run another man into Indiana for the fall election.

A Cincinnati paragraphist is moaning because his paragraphs are used by careless exchanges to fill in between patent medicine advertisements.

Gail Hamilton is fond of bright colors. Had Gail lived anywhere but in Maine she would long ago have married a man with a red nose.

Mr. Pierce, of Dakota, is warning people who haven't money to keep away from there, and is asking aid for those who have settled in the Territory.

Capital punishment has been unknown in Finland for nearly fifty years, yet the Finlanders assert that fewer lives are finished by violence than formerly.

"An iron girder will lose its stiffness under a heat which would not ignite an oak beam," says an Indianapolis man who knows all about conflagrations.

Oyster Bill, who nearly cut the head from a citizen of Louisville in 1880, is still at large. The detectives of the country are as silent as an oyster about Bill.

When a new boy baby drops into a New Jersey household, the father puts on a long face, scrutinizes the infant closely, and mutters, "I wonder if he will be hanged!"

Universal suffrage has done much for the city of New York. It takes only one fourth of her income to pay the interest on her debt. The debt itself will never be paid.

There is a revolutionary league among the students at Moscow. The sooner the Czar introduces the game of base ball in the Moscow schools, the earlier his throne will be firm.

Zampilarotationist is the name applied by educated persons to the roller skater. It is well that a skater of this kind never ventures on ice. The whole crowd would be drowned.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* does not publish the name of its editor until he is dead. The names of seven of its dead editors are now perched at the top of its editorial page.

If the gentlemen who are writing new tax laws would state in a brief appendix, just what the taxpayer is getting for what he is paying out every year, it would be a source of great comfort.

Stanley has discovered a river in Central Africa called *Kissmelonga.* It can not be very far from Lake *Nyum-nyum.*—[*Life.*] And the flourishing village of New Flatbush is also somewhere there.

Mrs. Haycock, at Joliet, and Miss Susie Bradley, in Pennsylvania, are both bent on marrying the men who were put in jail a week or so ago for nearly murdering them. This is indeed a terrible leap year.

It is said that United States Senators are sometimes elected by lifting mortgages from the property of impecunious members of Legislatures. A candidate for Senator may do a great deal of good in the world if he is only wealthy.

Mr. Graves, of New Jersey, was hanged because the Governor's doctor pronounced him sane. Since the execution it has been proved beyond a doubt that Graves was a lunatic. The best thing New Jersey can now do is to put up a gibbet and work off the Governor's doctor.

The man who gave a penny for the heathen and a dollar to pay the cost of getting it there was not so much out of the way. In St. Louis we have a benevolent society which distributes $200 in charity and spends $2,000 in distributing the two hundred.—[*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Young Simpson (to the lovely Felicia, as they stand on the piazza in the moonlight): Miss Felicia, this world looks so dreary and lonely to me. I feel as though no one loves me. Felicia (in a sympathetic tone): Oh, Mr. Simpson, God loves you. Simpson, after a thoughtful pause, suggests they go in, as it is growing chilly.—[*Life.*

The trouble with most poets is, that they send their immature efforts to the papers, and become discouraged because nobody cares for them but the junk dealer. The successful poet, on the contrary, keeps all his rubbish until he has written something worth reading; then all he has to do is to get out the rhymings of his callow days and sell them at fabulous prices.—[*Boston Transcript.*

A young girl's name can not be mentioned too seldom in the newspapers. In fact, twice in a lifetime is often enough, and one of them should be a funeral notice.—[*The Bread Winners.*] The young girl whose funeral notice should appear during her lifetime would dwell in a town where they had very enterprising newspapers.—[*Buffalo Courier.*] The temptation to publish good news does sometimes make a newspaper too enterprising. The girl who wants to see her name in print can not be killed off too often.

LITERARY.

Confederate War Papers.

It has been written that the true history of an event could never be written within the decade in which it transpired, and that the best history would be written of such an event in the century following it. This, because facts are many sided, and time should be given to collect the testimony from every point of view. The "Confederate War Papers" is a book of nearly four hundred pages, the author of which is none other than Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, one of the three ranking Generals of the Army of North Virginia in 1861. The work is in some respects a reply to the war history of ex-President Jefferson Davis, but it may claim superiority over the most of books filled with assertions, in that the points taken are proven by documentary evidence. The volume opens with an account of the visit of Mr. Davis to Fairfax Court-house early in October, 1861. Gen. Johnston commanded the army, with Gen. Beauregard in command of the First Corps and Gen. G. W. Smith of the Second. It was seen by the three Generals that the forces of the Confederate States were at the highest attainable point without arms from abroad; that the spirit of the army demanded action, and that a winter in the mud of Centerville would reduce our army in every way, while that of the North was growing every day. Mr. Davis was urged to withdraw men from other points in order to attack the enemy with such force as might win decisive results. He replied that it was his duty to defend the whole territory, and did not accept the opinion of Gen. Smith, that an attack which put Washington city in siege would relieve Kentucky and the West by forcing a concentration of Union troops. He (Mr. D.) said he could only increase the army of Virginia by recruits, and that he had only 2,500 muskets to arm them with. The result of the President's statement was the inaction of the army all winter. The two other Generals confirm this statement of Gen. Smith, and the reason is now officially given, why the example of the Roman consul was not followed, by actively "carrying the war into Africa." Gen. Smith, however, gives the reply of President Davis to his criticism, and, in the little time allowed for the examination of so important a book, the treatment of the subjects seems to be fair. The discussion of the war policy of the Confederate administration fills five chapters, and many valuable war papers now appear for the first time. The movements of Gen. Johnston's army up to the time of withdrawal from the Peninsula are given in the terse, clear English which is characteristic of Gen. Smith. Part second of the book takes up the important subject of the defense of the Lower Mississippi and the evacuation of New Orleans. There are ten chapters of this part, and in it Gen. Smith seems a little unfair, for he censures the President for doing in this department what he had been advised to do at the Fairfax conference. It was the order of the Secretary of War, C. S. A., to send 5,000 men of Gen. Lovell's command at New Orleans up to Columbus, Ky., with the statement that New Orleans was to be defended from above. Also the order to send the ironclad "Louisiana" up the river, relying upon the river forts to sink the wooden fleet that was in the gulf. This part of the book is as intensely interesting as a novel, and should be studied by all who wish the facts as to how Gen. Butler came to command in New Orleans and by all who admire vivid and almost dramatic portrayal of facts. Part third consists of "Notes on the Battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks." In this the important movements for the defense of Richmond in May, 1862, are detailed, and Gens. Johnson and Beauregard are prominent in the scenes, while Gen. J. E. B. Stuart appears for the first time in the book, and Gen. Lee, now associated with the President as the Commanding General, is seen riding with the President to the lines of battle. It may be said here that Mr. Davis expressed some dissatisfaction when informed of his election to the Chief Magistracy by the Montgomery Congress, and said he thought himself better fitted for a military command. Gen. Smith seems to give the President credit for going in person to most of the battle-fields within his reach. In part fourth of the book Gen. Lee appears in command of the Army of North Virginia, and the defenses of Richmond and of North Carolina are fully and ably treated of. This general section, eight chapters long, admits us to the secret of the enmity of Gen. Smith to Mr. Davis, and gives the details of the promotion of five junior officers, over his head, to the rank of Lieutenant General. The writer of this notice has so often heard of these details from the lips of Gen. G. W. Smith that they are not so fresh and startling to him as they will be to the most of readers of the book. It is largely a personal quarrel, but the letter of Mr. Davis, indorsed upon the resignation of Gen. Smith, and Gen. G. W. Smith's reply, are among the most spicy and pungent papers of the great "unpleasantness." On page 328 of the book is Gen. Smith's positive denial of the charge of implication in the proposal of a war conference at Yorktown to depose the civil Confederate Government and appoint Gen. J. E. Johnston as Dictator. He told the President that no such conference was ever held; no such proposal ever made. If such a proposal was ever made by anybody at any time Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, should know of it, as he was one of the most dissatisfied of the Generals. Probably the whole matter belongs to what some critic calls "the facts that ain't so." A fine steel portrait of Gen. G. W. Smith is in the book, and very much of the matter it contains is new documentary light upon the points at issue between Gen. J. E. Johnston and Mr. Davis, and in agreement with the old statements of Senator Joseph E. Brown reviewing Mr. Davis' policy, as also with the positions of ex-Vice-president A. H. Stephens in his "War Between the States." There are three maps, and the price of the book is $2, of the author, No. 10, Perry street, New York.

PEOPLE WE READ ABOUT.

Ex-Senator David Davis is now President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

It is said that Mr. Matthew Arnold, while in Boston, took elocution lessons under Prof. Churchill, of Andover.

Secretary Lincoln is careworn, and the partial absence of his usual full, bushy beard aids his appearance of thinness.

A fine stained glass window has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Albany, in memory of the late Harmon Pumpelly.

Bertha Von Hillern, the pedestrienne, has painted a portrait of Major Coleman, of Baltimore, for which she received $2,000.

Sir Horace Blakiston, who has his seat at Sandy Brook Hall, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, was until very recently a clerk in an auctioneer office at Huntingdon.

"A. C. Swinburne likes to hear himself talk," says the Cardiff (Wales) *Times.* "But, then, he is one of the best talkers we have. Like Carlyle, and like Metternich, his wont is to take up a subject and exhaust it."

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, is likened to Henry Clay by a Washington correspondent. He has the same smooth face, the long straight nose and the same bright, pleasant eyes, while his actions at times remind one forcibly of the Kentucky statesman.

Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent 1,063 homeless children to the South and West in the last few years, at an expense of nearly $16,000. The reports show that in an immense majority of the cases the transfer of the children to new surroundings has resulted in great good to them and to the satisfaction of the families to which they were sent.

Maj. William Arthur, of the army, bears a strong personal resemblance to his brother, the President, though of lighter build and a more distinctively military bearing. He has seen a great deal of active service on the plains, and was a brave and efficient officer during the rebellion. He still bears the scars of severe wounds received in battle. For politics he cares little, his tastes being purely military.

Ex-Gov. Butler's farewell gift of a Bible to Massachusetts reminds a Washington *Post* writer of the time when Mr. Bell, on becoming Governor of Texas, began his inaugural address with: "Fellow-citizens: In the chaste and beautiful language of Job, 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York.'" The result of this remarkable pronunciamento was that the Governor was presently overwhelmed with gifts of Bibles from every State and from foreign lands; Bibles in English, Latin, French, Russian and Hindoo; illustrated, illuminated, polyglot, hieroglyphic; bound in paper, leather, velvet; sent by mail, by express, by freight, by special messenger. Another result was that from Galveston to the Pan-handle almost every man, woman and child got a Bible and a copy of Shakespeare, and "read up" until Richard III. and Job became the best-known and most talked-about men in the State.

Where Are the Police!

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—Within the past two weeks there has been such an alarming frequency of boldly precipitated and brutal assaults upon respectable citizens, committed for the sole purpose of robbery, until now it is considered absolutely unsafe to walk the public highways between Common and Dover streets, either late at night or early in the morning.

OVER THE STATE.

Lexington Surprised and Saddened by the Unexpected Failure of Jno. H. Yellman.

Hemp, Like Wheat, is Going Down With Probabilities of the Bottom Falling Out.

A Budget of Interesting News from the Capital of the Bluegrass Section.

Ex-Commissioner Bowman Goes Out and His Successor, Commissioner Davis, Takes the Oath.

HOPKINSVILLE'S USUAL FIRE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

Lexington, Jan. 14.—In business circles here to-day the matter of greatest interest is the assignment of Mr. John H. Yellman to George E. Darnaby. The assignee estimates his assets at $15,000 and his liabilities at $20,000. Mr. Yellman's financial trouble is not only a matter of universal surprise, but one of regret. He has always been regarded as financially, socially and morally, one of the very best of our rising business men. His father amassed a fine fortune in manufacturing hemp, and the son with the finest private habits and prudent living was supposed to be adding his own experience to that of his father to make him a great business success.

Mr. Yellman, in connection with his brother, William, and Messrs. Viley, Outs, Shields and Gilman, all estimable gentlemen and good business men of this city, was interested in the building of an elegant hemp twine manufactory in this city. The buildings are just now complete, and the expensive machinery to go into it is to start from England on to-morrow.

The snow on the hemp crop has rendered the market in that department inactive for some time. Frazer & Co., large manufacturers here, quote it at $5 25. They say they have 400 tons, and that their interest is to bull the market.

Hon. P. P. Johnston is regarded as the most intelligent authority we have here on the subject of hemp, and as this is the largest hemp market in the world an expression from him on that subject to me, a few hours since, is of great importance. He said:

"Hemp will drop to zero as soon as they complete the Mexican treaty and admit sisil duty free."

A farmer who stood by asked that I would not report it, but Maj. Johnston, I think, is right in saying that the farmer should have all the information on the subject.

Corn is worth $2 25 a barrel.

To-day is a County Court day here. The court feature of the day has for years been one of secondary importance, and the chief attraction has been the large live-stock sales that have been conducted on the large open public paved square here, known as Cheapside square.

The number of cattle on our streets here in those days, in the judgment of the City Council got to be a nuisance, and an ordinance expelled them some time since. On one of those cattle sale days the proverbial "bull in a china shop" lost its allegorical character and materialized into a genuine bellowing son of Bashan, that went in shopping in a style highly embarrassing to the proprietors.

The cattle ordinance seems not to have diminished the crowds of people that assemble here. Much more comfortable arrangements have been made for the selling of stock in easy access in the suburbs of the city, but as yet they do not seem to command the sales that Cheapside did.

Much interest has been felt as to the effects of the severe weather on the stone of which our handsome court-house is now being constructed. The walls are now about half up, and even before the hardest weather that we have had some of the immense stones, all of which are brought here from the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, measuring 10 by 2½ by 3 feet, were broken from end to end and into scores of pieces by the frost. Some of them had been dressed to go into the building. I have examined this morning, and there is not a crack in any stone in the building. The others broke because the moisture known as "quarry damp" had not dried out before the cold came on.

No test of the durability of the court-house stone could be more thorough than that to which it has been subjected.

The mutilated remains of the bust of Dr. Spurr still jut out from the key stone of the arch over the main entrance in a way to excite comment.

At the meeting of the Lunatic Asylum Board, at this place the other day, they declined to pay Mr. J. C. B. Leach, the appointee of Dr. Chenault, whose appointment they would not ratify, and who they consider has held his position there without authority. No mention of this fact was made in the minutes of their meeting, but I got it to-day from Dr. Chenault, the physician in charge.

In the whisky trade, Mr. E. J. Curley, a large manufacturer, says: "There is nothing new; it is all expectancy, based on the anticipated action of Congress."

J. Johnson Rogers, a patron of churches and colleges, and a prominent man of Bourbon county, is in our city to-day. He is by family connection allied to Gen. Williams and is the personal friend of Hon. Jo. Blackburn, and takes no part in the Senatorial contest.

Edward Thornton, formerly a bank cashier in Versailles, has just died in Kansas City.

Dr. Hayden, who has just taken charge of the Short-street Baptist church here, received an enthusiastic ovation last night. Reverends Shouse and Noland, pastors respectively of the Broadway Christian and the Hill-street Methodist churches, each report two additions to their churches on yesterday.

The Kentucky State Short-horn Breeders' Association met to-day at the Phœnix Hotel, in this city, and assessed pro rata all members to pay Morrow and Rennick, of Clintonville, Ky., the duplicate of the premiums, amounting to $205, taken by them at the Fat-stock Show at Chicago.

HOPKINSVILLE.

ALMOST A FIRE—A FIREMAN HURT—DEATH OF A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL—GEN. JOHN W. GAINES DEAD IN TRIGG COUNTY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

Hopkinsville, Jan. 14.—The residence of Dr. W. H. Hopson, on Main street, caught fire from a grate Saturday afternoon and came very near burning. By prompt work it was put out before the engines arrived. John H. West, one of the members of the fire company, was run over by the hose cart of the engine and badly cut on the head.

Miss Mary Redd, a bright little school girl fourteen years old, died yesterday at the residence of her stepfather, Mr. Jas. E. Jesup, in this city, of pneumonia.

The news of the death of Gen. John W. Gaines, of Montgomery, Ky., which occurred yesterday, was received here to-day. Gen. Gaines was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Trigg county, and was about 75 years old. He was a cousin of Capt. Sam W. Gaines.

FRANKFORT.

OUR ACCOMMODATING MAYOR—COL. BOWMAN'S SUCCESSOR GOES IN—PERSONAL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

Frankfort, Jan. 14.—Mayor Taylor received a letter from Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, last Saturday, in which Mayor Jacob said he had seen by the newspapers that the steam fire-engine of Frankfort had been disabled at the recent fire, and that if Frankfort needed one to replace it for the present Louisville would gladly loan one of her fire-engines to her sister city. It was very kind of Mayor Jacob, and very much appreciated by the City Council and the citizens of Frankfort, but fortunately the disabled fire-engine has been repaired and is now ready for any emergency. Acting-Mayor Jno. L. Sneed replied to the letter to-day.

Col. John F. Davis, the appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, gave bond to-day with Messrs. A. F. Steele and George T. Hord, of Woodford county, as sureties, and entered at once upon the duties of his office. Col. C. E. Bowman, who retires, was ap-

pointed by Gov. McCreary in March, 1879, to succeed Col. W. J. Davie, and has been a faithful and efficient officer. For the present he will make Frankfort his home and reside at the Buhr Hotel.

Mrs. ex-Gov. Bramlette went to Louisville to-day. She says she will hereafter live in Kentucky, alternating between Louisville and Woodford county; that New York is too cold for her and too far away from all her friends and relatives.

The Misses Knott, of Lebanon, are at the Executive mansion, the guests of Gov. and Mrs. Knott.

Miss Birdie Boyle, a debutante of Danville now visiting Louisville, will visit Mr. and Mrs. George F. Berry in a few days, to remain in the city a week or more.

FROM A GERMAN STANDPOINT.

The Democrats Must Strike Boldly for Tariff Reform if They Would Win In the Pending Fight.

NEWS ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was asked to-day what was thought of the political outlook from a German standpoint. He replied:

"The Democrats had a very fair prospect, but are beginning to do again what they have been noted for in the past—blundering. They sacrifice principle for what they believe to be the possibility of success; they do not stand by their colors. I believe tariff reform should be the main plank in their platform in the coming Presidential struggle. The election of Carlisle showed good intentions that have not been carried out. It depends, however, upon whom they nominate and other unforeseen developments, whether the Republicans will again succeed in November."

Speaking of labor strikes Mr. Ottendorfer said: "It is not true that I am opposed to labor unions. On the contrary I approve of them, but not where the sole object is to organize strikes. Labor unions should be for mutual improvement, and of course the securing of proper remuneration for work. If properly carried out and organized unions are a good thing, but unfortunately many of those now in existence are controlled by selfish and unreasonable leaders."

FISHERMEN'S BENEFIT.

WHAT WILL BE PLAYED AND WHO WILL PLAY AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE ON THURSDAY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the grand benefit on Thursday next, which is given by the actors in aid of the international charity for the families of the French fishermen and the pilots who were run down by the Alaska. Nearly all boxes and seats are now taken at handsome figures. Mr. Abbey donates the use of the Metropolitan Opera-house. Mr. Edwin Booth did not feel equal to a double bill in one day, but sent his check for $200. The olio will include Gilmore's Band, the "Beggar Student," Lawrence Barrett and company, Grau's French Opera Company, Agnes Booth, Mr. Whiting, the Mark Stein organization, Harrigan and Hart, Barry and Fay and a grand orchestra under the joint leadership of Gilmore and Tissington. William H. Daly will manage the stage, and great preparations have been made to secure a rousing success.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

AFTER LONG YEARS LIVED TOGETHER IN USEFULNESS, GO ALMOST TOGETHER INTO ETERNITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Two coffins lay at 247 Hooker street, Brooklyn, to-day. One contained the body of Capt. A. A. Richardson, who died of dropsy on Sunday morning, and the other the body of his wife, who died about ten hours later of bronchitis.

Capt. Richardson was born in Danbury, Mass., in the year 1798, and when fifteen years old accompanied his father, Seth Richardson, to sea from Marblehead. He afterward became a shipmaster himself, plying between New York, Liverpool and the East Indies. He was sixty years in the merchant marine service. He married, when 37, Miss Helen Carpenter Corcoran, of Cincinnati, daughter of Edward Corcoran, a prominent merchant of that city. The issue of the marriage was one daughter, Mrs. Helen Knowles, wife of Mr. Emerson M. Knowles, a well-known Wall street broker, residing in the Rossmore Hotel. Mrs. Richardson took active part in the first Ladies' Temperance Union, and also in the foreign mission of the Baptist denomination.

MEET IT SQUARELY.

THE TIMES COMMENTARY ON HOW TO TREAT REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S CASE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Times*, commenting on the suspension of Rev. R. Heber Newton's alleged heretical Bible lectures, says:

"The pulpit should either meet and confound the daring and inquisitive scholarship of the time or seize upon the fruits of its labor and assimilate them with its own teachings. To shut its eyes upon the critics of the scriptures or on the interpreters of nature and content itself with the continued utterance of outworn conceptions is a damaging confession of weakness amply sufficient to cause and justify that drifting away from the churches which the Rev. Mr. Newton declares to be the present tendency of the intelligence of the age."

NEW YORK BRIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEF IMPORTERS WANT A REDUCTION—VARIOUS SUITS CALLED FOR HEARING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—In a petition of importers of handkerchiefs into the United States, forwarded to Washington, the importers claim they are entitled to 10 per cent. reduction from the old rate, 40 cents, whereas the Secretary of the Treasury insists upon the payment of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedules in the assignment of Hoffstadt Bros., fancy goods, show liabilities of $189,228; nominal assets, $91,000; actual assets, $56,000.

Duncan A. Grant has assigned. Liabilities, $63,000; nominal assets, $75,000; actual assets, $74,000.

The suit of Capt. C. C. Duncan against Geo. Jones, of the New York *Times*, claiming $100,000 damages for alleged libel, was called in the Kings county Supreme Court to-day. The lawyers were not ready, and the case went over till Monday next.

Before the general term of the Supreme Court to-day, argument was heard upon the appeal from judgment for $10,000 damages in the action for libel brought by Rev. Samuel D. Hinman against Bishop Wm. H. Hare. The facts in this case have already been printed at length.

A Family Feud.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 14.—A fatal family feud occurred last night near Bridgeport, Ala. John Donahue a few days since married Mary Washam, and on Saturday she abandoned him and went to her mother's, where she gave birth to a child. Donahue went to the house in a rage and became involved in a quarrel with her father and plunged a dirk into his neck, inflicting a fatal wound. Washam's son then took up the quarrel, and he and Donahue exchanged twelve shots, the clothing of each being riddled. They stopped for want of ammunition, and are now looking for each other, armed to the teeth, to shoot it out.

Failed to Agree.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The jury in the case of Warren F. McChesney, indicted in connection with the alleged gamblers' ring, was discharged this morning, after being out thirty-six hours. The jurors were unable to agree. McChesney was tried for forgery, which consisted in filling out the date in the blank resignation of Alexander Kinkead, one of the Police Commissioners. There is another case against McChesney for fraud in attempting to extort $2,000 from the Brewers' Association in connection with the movement to defeat prohibition in this county.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, long prominent in public and business affairs at Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday, aged seventy.

ON 'CHANGE.

The Day's Stock Market Makes a Weak and Feverish Showing in Wall Street,

With Declining Prices All Along the Line, Particularly in Erie and Omaha Preferred.

The Cause Attributed to an Attempt Upon the Part of D. O. Mills to Unload.

The Corner in Chicago Corn Thrown Over By the January Clique Who Unload at a Sacrifice.

PANICKY ABOUT THE WHEAT PIT.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The stock market was decidedly weak and feverish after the opening, and declined steadily until the close. There was a very serious feeling at the end which was reflected by the weakness of the market, which seemed without support from any source. The chief cause of the decline was the continued liquidation by a large operator, supposed to be D. O. Mills. He was very bullish on the market last September, when it is believed he overloaded heavily. The street stories are that Mr. Mills has tired of carrying his load, and has determined to rid himself of it. The stocks most affected by this were Erie, Omaha preferred and common and Erie seconds, all of which declined seriously under his offerings. The downward movement in West Shore bonds continued, and very heavy lots were sold on a declining scale of 55⅝. New York Central was weak, with a prospect that West Shore might go into the hands of a Receiver.

The argument ran that Mr. Vanderbilt's road, which pays as it goes, would be at a disadvantage in competing with a concern which might have nothing to pay, but its running expense. The large amount of West Shore bonds taken proves that some persons with money believe they are a purchase at about the present figures, and it is still thought Pennsylvania parties are buying. These features were important as indications that the drift of dealings may lead to a heavier selling movement, with the inevitable result of lower prices. The event of the day was the decline of St. Paul under large offerings from unknown sources. There is a big bear deal going on in this stock, and points were freely given out for much lower figures. It was said that the selling was on account of a decrease in the earnings, but the movement was so general that this does not account for it. The large short interest was considerably increased to-day. The stock opened at 92¼ and sold down to 89¾, closing at the latter figure, with a prospect of still lower figures to-morrow. The drop of their dividend-payer suggests that the earnings of all the great roads will soon begin to show a heavy falling off as compared with the earnings of last year. The bears confidently predict 85 for St. Paul within a short time, and their success to-day made a decided impression.

The action of the Union Pacific management in refusing to confirm the arrangement with Denver to advance rates on Utah business, which was ordered to-day, also helped the bears. The old cutting of rates will go on, and the companies will continue to carry, what might be a profitable business to both, at a loss. At a meeting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road directors, it was expected a committee could be appointed to confer with the Union Pacific about an adjustment of the Omaha freight rates, but no such action was taken. The West Shore company issues new income bonds to the amount of $35,000,000, which will be turned over in bulk almost entirely to its creditors.

The North River Construction Company will get about $10,000,000 of these bonds. Their market price was variously estimated at from 10 to 20, and some of the waggish bears said the company might make money by not printing them at all. The fact being well known that the printer has not yet delivered them. The decline in the leading stocks on the list was as follows: New York Central, ⅜; Lake Shore, ⅞; Michigan Central, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 2¾; Texas Pacific, 2½; St. Paul, 2¼; Northwestern, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅛; Erie, 2⅝. The fact that Gould did not to-day support the market, nor even his own stocks, was a good deal commented upon. Last week he was a decided bull on the whole list, but he suddenly leaves the market to its fate. The list of bulls with money has gradually lessened until it numbers only Vanderbilt and Gould, as explained, and it would seem that neither of them cares to take much on a rising market. At the close there was a decidedly gloomy feeling on the part of the holders of stocks, as it is feared prices can not decline much more without inconvenience to banks who hold securities in large amounts practically on margin for heavy operators.

CHICAGO CORN.

THE JANUARY CLIQUE OUT ON THEIR CORNER UNLOADING CASH CORN AT A BIG SACRIFICE—THE BOTTOM OUT OF WHEAT.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The January clique delivered out its cash corn to-day, making an end of the contemplated January corn corner. It was delivered out in some places, too, at a sacrifice of interest and charges, showing that the clique was willing to take big sacrifices to get ready money. There does not now seem to be any possibility of this crowd contemplating a squeeze of corn for this month or for next month. The Schwartz and Dupee crowd are believed to be out of the corn pit. Has the clique made or lost money? Almost everybody here sets it down they have lost. It began buying when corn was 5c lower than it is to-day, but continued, it is supposed, its purchases long after corn had considerably advanced, taking in great blocks at above 60c and up to 63@64c. Sales were made for February at these high prices, but not, it is believed, in the same scale upon which January was purchased. Besides, January at these excited times was at a considerable premium over even May and other months.

The verdict to-night is that Jack Sturgis' followers have been heavy losers, and those who have a penchant for figures and guessing, estimate the loss variously at from $250,000 to $1,000,000. This theory that the clique is a heavy loser is supported by the undoubted fact that deliveries of cash corn were made to-day at a sacrifice, so heavy a sacrifice, too, that unless ready money had been in urgent demand the deliveries would have been delayed. Surprise is expressed generally that this clique, under so able a leader as Sturgis, should have abandoned corn. The best men in the market are believers in it, and so good is this property that this afternoon, although everybody knows that the January clique is out, it is selling ⅝c. higher than it did this morning. On the curb 58⅝c is bid for May corn.

The receipts of corn were about half to-day what were expected. Only 461 cars were received, and it was confidently predicted Saturday that there would be in the neighborhood of 1,000 cars. The receipts for Sunday and to-day were really, as it turned out, 100 cars less than Saturday's. Only 40 per cent. of Saturday's receipts were graded.

Tlings were panicky to-day about the wheat pit. The news received from New York of the posting there of a large quantity of grain and the drop of two cents in the price made the bears redouble their efforts. Enormous quantities were sold here to-day for the account of New York operators. One commission man figures that 10,000,000 bushels were sold for New York before noon. The May option sold down to 97⅛c and January to 98⅝c. To-night there was a little rally, May closing at 98¼@98⅜c, but the figures at the close were ⅝@1⅛c lower than on last Saturday. The feeling continues bearish among the big local operators.

"Wheat, of course," says one, "is no as good a sale at 98c as it was above a dollar, but the shorts who have taken in their wheat will, I believe, make just as much money by putting it out again."

Pool, Kent & Co., Irwin, Orr & Co., and other large commission houses are advising customers to sell again in case wheat advances, and to sell again without an advance if prices begin again to break away. Billy Murray, who a few days ago refused to give advice on the market, saying, with a wise look, "I'm out of the market and going away," was selling wheat by the hundred-thousand-bushel lot on the call to day. To-night the feeling is a little stronger on the report from New York that arrangements are being made for the shipment from New York of a large quantity of wheat. It is also said, however, that this wheat is the weevilly stuff which was posted, and the shipment is made per force, because there is now no other thing to do with the grain.

Pork was exceedingly strong all day, even at one time, while wheat and corn were going to pieces, selling at a substantial advance. To-night it closed at only 2½@7½c decline from Saturday, and lard closed only at a very little decline. The local feeling in provisions is very strong. Armour has unquestionably a complete control of the meats here and other people have the lard bought. The packers have certainly given up the fight for cheap hogs, and will not sell product at present prices. Brokers who ship large quantities of property are actually to-day telegraphing to St. Louis, Cleveland and Cincinnati to fill their orders. Local packers will not sell.

THE NUTT TRIAL.

The Jury Impaneled and All Ready For the Taking of Evidence To-day.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—The trial of Jas. Nutt, for the killing of Dukes, commenced this morning in the Criminal Court before Judge Stowe. Two hours before the opening of the court the corridors and stairway leading to the room were literally packed. While the crowd was waiting, young Nutt was examined by Dr. Riggs, who will probably be called as a witness. Of course he declined to give an expression of the object of his visit and the result. Court was called to order at 10:30, and after the counsel and jurors were seated, the crowd outside was admitted, and in five minutes the room was crowded to repletion and the doors closed.

The prisoner was then brought in and took a seat in the dock. He was dressed in a plain black suit, and looked pale from his long confinement, but composed. The prisoner was arraigned in due form, and answered firmly "not guilty." Out of the panel of sixty jurors only six failed to answer to their names. The work of impaneling the jury then commenced.

At 1:30 this afternoon forty jurors had been examined and four accepted. No adjournment was taken for dinner. While one juror was being examined a large bouquet was sent down from the gallery and placed on the table in front of Nutt. Before the paper was removed Judge Stowe said: "There must be no more of that. If I observe any person bringing bouquets into the court-room I will have them committed." The bouquet was allowed to remain and the examination was continued. At 2 P. M. ten jurors had been accepted and the panel was exhausted, after which the court took a recess until 3 o'clock to allow the Sheriff time to summon sufficient talesmen to complete the jury.

Mrs. Nutt and daughter Lizzie have arrived in the city, but were not present at the trial to-day. Hon. Dan. Voorhees, of counsel for the defense, has not yet arrived.

When court reconvened thirty talesmen were presented by the Sheriff and the two remaining jurors selected without difficulty. The court then adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow. The jury as a whole is considered an excellent one and as fine-looking a body of men as ever sat in judgment on so important a case in Allegheny county. The defense is satisfied that an acquittal will be obtained.

THE LAST DEAL.

The Brother of a German Count, Having Lost His Fortune, Coppers Death and Loses.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—As the gray light of early morning struggled through the lattice of a Clark-street gambling-house yesterday, it added a mellow shade to a dark picture displayed under the gas-light. A somber face bent over a table, on which were alternately placed and swept away huge piles of chips representing a large sum of money. At daylight there was a pause, and the man importuned by the dealer to proceed said: "I have lost to-night nearly $700. What I hold in my hand represents the remainder of that sum, which was itself the remnant of a fortune of $100,000 received scarcely more than a year ago. I have here $20. With it I may win back a part of what I have lost."

"Call again when your luck changes and break the bank," said the dealer.

"No," was the response, "I shall not return; I shall put an end to my life; that's what I will do."

The speaker was a German of middle age, tall, well-formed and of commanding figure. His eyes were large, black and unusually bright, harmonizing well with a heavy mustache and black, glossy hair. He divided the chips into two stacks and put them on the table.

"I thought so," said one as the dice were exposed. "That's always the way when a man bets his last stake," another added. The dealer raked in the chips, amounting to $20, and the German arose quickly and walked out the door.

The stranger had also told a bystander that he was the brother of a German Count, and until recently an officer of the Imperial army. Yesterday two women reported that they had seen a man drown himself in the lake at the foot of Polk street. He walked out on the ice, and after stopping several times to examine weak places, finally came to a large hole. He then disappeared from sight.

The police will take steps to recover the body. As yet they have failed to learn the name of the odd victim.

WAH LEE RAIDED.

An Opium Smoking Den Broken Up By the Police.

Last night Officers Jacobs and Hines arrested Wah Lee and Joe Lang, two Chinamen, and Eliza Allen, a colored woman, wife of the former, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. It has been known for some time that several opium dens have been operated in the city by Chinamen, who kept laundries for the purpose of hiding their real calling, and much has been written about the matter. Of late, however, the evil has grown to such an extent that the police determined to break it up.

Some time ago Wah Lee opened a laundry on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, on the north side of the street, and was joined by Joe Lang, his partner. Soon afterward he married a colored woman named Eliza Allen, who also lived there. It was not suspected that an opium-smoking den was being operated in the rear of the house, and at last the place became so disorderly that the neighbors complained, and Wah Lee was arrested. He then moved away, but returned a short time ago and opened up again. The police kept a close watch upon the place, and were soon satisfied as to his business. A number of young men who are known to be addicted to smoking opium, and some prostitutes, as well as other persons, were seen to enter the place frequently. Yesterday afternoon Officers Jacobs and Hines determined to pull the place. Last night they proceeded to the house and arrested all three of the occupants. The front room was used as a laundry, which appeared harmless enough, but a search of the rear part of the premises revealed its true character. In the rear of the laundry was a room used as a sleeping apartment. In the center was a round table and on it was placed a large pipe, with a stem several feet long, and a quantity of opium. Various other articles used by the craft were also captured. The Chinamen had evidently been doing a prosperous business, and complained loudly about being molested. The officers took charge of the pipes and marched the trio off to the station house.

CAPT. CHARLES JUNOT, the celebrated ex-detective, is now the doorkeeper at the People's Grand Theater.

MINISTERIAL VERACITY.

A Gathering of Colored Ministers and Deacons at the Fifth-street Baptist Church Gets on Tender Ground.

A PRETTY LIVELY DISCUSSION.

The Fifth-street Baptist church had an unusual assemblage last night attending the Ministers' and Deacons' meeting, to hear the interesting discussion of ministers' duties in regard to veracity, unchastity, intemperance, dealing in lottery, and ministerial education. It was late when the meeting was called to order by G. W. Ward, who said they had waited long enough for the Chairman, Rev. A. Heath. While he was speaking Mr. Heath came in and insisted on Mr. Ward continuing to preside.

Mr. Ward said, "Well, the first thing is to elect a Chairman."

President W. J. Simmons, of the Normal and Theological Institute, was chosen Chairman, and W. H. Steward, Secretary.

"Now," said Rev. Simmons, "all of you folks fill up the seats in the front and center. Here is where we will do the talking."

After the congregation had gathered nearer, the Chairman presented Hon. J. W. Sifton, of Canada, saying: "I am glad to introduce to you Brother Sifton, the Worthy Chief Templar of Canada. He is welcome here, and I assure him the colored citizens of America are as hospitable as the whites."

Mr. Sifton bowed and sat down.

MINISTERIAL VERACITY.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and announced the first subject for discussion was "Ministerial Veracity." The speakers were Rev. D. A. Gaddie and W. H. Steward, alternate.

Chairman Simmons asked, "Shall the speeches be limited? Some arrangement had better be made at the start." On motion of G. W. Ward, no limit was placed on the opening speakers, but those who followed were only allowed ten minutes. In the absence of the Rev. D. A. Gaddie, the discussion was opened by W. H. Steward, as follows:

BROTHER MODERATOR—In the discussion of a subject which has so much to do with improving our moral condition, especially when it is implied that our ministers are lacking, it don't look well for a poor layman to lead off. Yet no class know more of ministers than the laymen do. We are in the majority; we talk about the ministers; we have the right to demand that the minister shall practice what he preaches, and we can criticise him when he fails. I am not satisfied with our preachers, never have been, never expect to be in this world. The perfect men live on the other side of Jordan. The subject suggests shortcomings in the ministry. The time has come to stop these shortcomings. We can allow children to draw on their imaginations for their facts, but preachers should only speak the truth in their pulpits. Some are woefully deficient in veracity, not willfully, but weakly. A business man asked me lately was a certain minister truthful. I had to say I would not believe him. Ministers should be models. The eyes of the people are on them. I am sorry my people have so much confidence in ministers. Why, let all the preachers of a town be in favor of anything, and they carry it pell-mell. Now, it had not occurred to me that I should be called on to speak, but I can speak impartially. I am no preacher, and if I put any of you out of your pulpits I could not get in, yet I beg you all to prove yourselves true ministers of Jesus Christ.

"Speak right along, brethren," said the Chairman, but there was a long pause.

"We'll sing 'Alas and Did my Saviour Bleed.'"

G. W. Ward said: "I don't like to see this pass without a word."

"Then jump right in," said the Chairman.

Ward spoke, saying:

I am glad Brother Steward said what he did. But there are two classes of ministers. Some ministers are getting very low. Those that don't speak the truth should be put out. I was going to say Louisville or Kentucky had more lying ministers than anywhere. Some act lies, some tell lies. A little while ago we disciplined an elder for lying, and another church at once called him to preach for them. How can we get rid of such? Ministers are so low here they can't go to bank and get a nickel on their word, no matter how large their church. Oh, let me be truthful above all things! Two weeks ago a brother told me he owed a paper here $5, and would soon pay. Before that time he had told me he didn't owe the paper a cent. You see the paper refused to print an article for him; then he said he owed the money. That liar is right here filling one of our pulpits. If you let him sit in your pulpit, you ain't any better than he is. Don't say you don't want to hurt his feelings; better hurt him than hurt Jesus. The devil has been mad at me ever since I got religion. The liar has the devil in him; he can hate me, too. No liar can preach in my pulpit. I know lots of preachers who owe our Secretary money; been owing for years, and been paying in lies. For God's sake, quit lying. [Time out.]

BROTHER PRESTON'S REMARKS.

I am sorry such a meeting has to be held. But we ought not to be so particular about finances. God don't expect us to demand the last dollar from a debtor who is in need. Nobody dies out of debt, no matter how much money they have. Men don't get money out of bank on account of trustfulness. Rascals get money out of bank. I owe money and want to pay. Lots of folks owe me and won't pay. My ten years in the ministry have been dragged on the rough side of the hill. It is not God but the old Mosaic law which exacts the last dollar.

BROTHER BARBER'S OPINION.

I am glad to hear so much about the ministers. I heard a preacher bet a quarter of a dollar on talking to a sinner of a revival. I say when God calls a man he has a check on the Bank of Heaven, and yet he may suffer or lie.

A QUESTION.

Brother Guest said: "I want to ask, can a poor man tell the truth? I mean at all times is it right?"

The Chairman said: "It is possible and right."

"Well," said Brother Guest, "they all talk to-night as though a poor man was bound to lie because he can't get money out of bank. If a man has to lie he has a poor chance for heaven. Drunkards and liars go to hell. Now I say a truthful man won't suffer, and hypocrites will. If a preacher's pay is slim, he ought to live slim." ["And preach slim," said one brother.]

THE SECOND TOPIC.

After some general remarks about the lateness of the hour, the second topic, "Chastity," was considered, and Elder A. Heath came to the front with a manuscript, which he read as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, DEACONS AND FRIENDS—This subject is so unpopular that when the committee assigned me to speak on it I felt hard at them. While unpopular it is very important. I have no regular speech, but, for my own guide and to condense what I have to say, I have written down the few points I will make. What is chastity? Webster says chastity forbids all unlawful intercourse before marriage, and commands fidelity to the marriage bed after marriage. Now, unchastity is the opposite of this. Note what a great sin it is. Read how Paul wrote of it in Galacians. And remember what God's penalty for it is; it is no less than death. The law of Moses required that the guilty pair should be stoned to death. This has gone out of fashion, but it is none the less God's law, and the guilty shall die soul and body in hell. Time will not permit enlarging on this delicate subject. The question now is, how shall our people be raised to that standard the people of the age and God demand. First I say have a virtuous ministry. They lead the people. Not only be virtuous, but labor daily to lead the people by precept and example. When shall we begin? Now. This is the day of salvation.

BROTHER JONES AGAIN.

I only want three minutes. This is the greatest sin. It curses our families and our churches, and it is our duty to put our feet down on it.

EXPRESSION.

Elder Riley said;

This subject is important; there are many details we can't go into before ladies. I want a meeting of males only and argue it, it is rough, there are rocks, we all know they are there.

Brother Steward said:

There is only one point I want to call attention to; that is the custom our preachers have at our great gatherings going home with ladies and keeping folks out of bed till late in the night, sometimes till 1 o'clock. We take too many ladies to our Associations.

Elder Ward said:

Now you touch on something hard to handle before ladies. Our association at Eminence was disgraced. I assigned some preachers to the oldest people I could find but they had ladies to take home, one had a lady on each arm. They came home at 12 and 2 o'clock at night. I tell you ministers are awful. It is too bad to tell. Don't laugh; they are bad. There is a minister who will speak at Harrodsburg to-night who is worse than a gambler. Some ministers have three and four wives. They put a woman away as soon as she gets a little old. In Versailles, after I had pitched into the preachers about this matter, a brother took me into the basement, and, putting his hand on his pistol pocket, asked if I meant him; he said I couldn't talk about him. Afterward, when up stairs, an old man went out, a preacher slapped me on the back and said that preacher ruined that old man's daughter. Yet that scoundrel has a high place, and is heralded as a great man in the papers.

BROTHER PRESTON'S OPINION.

I blame all the colored people for this. I blame the colored people. They allow their daughters to come home at 11 o'clock and stand an hour at the gate courting. Then the mischief is done. And our Orphans' Home is wrong, too. Whenever a child is taken away from there it is a half white one.

THEY GET EXCITED.

"Stop there," said a Director.

"Keep cool, brethren," called out the Chairman.

"I'll stop," said Brother Preston.

Rev. Dinkins said:

Our discussion began about our political condition, which was low, the committee said, because of lack of veracity, unchastity, intemperance and lottery dealing. One minister said we are as good morally as the whites. Grant that and it is not much. Read Dr. Eaton's sermon to them, see what their condition is. What shall we do? Remember Jesus said: "He that looketh on a woman and lusteth after her hath already committed adultery. We must go to work inside. This subject was not too delicate for the Saviour to handle and is not too delicate for us. No wonder there are so many infidels when we love the gospel so poorly.

Here a general debate ensued about continuing the subject, it now being past 11 o'clock. After various motions, it was voted to resume the discussion to-morrow night at the same place. A hymn was sung and the benediction pronounced.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr. Wm. F. Wood left yesterday for Florida.

Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is at Alexander's.

R. C. Clarkson, Lebanon, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. S. Allen, Bowling Green, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

D. L. May, Elizabethtown, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Lyman and wife, Paducah, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. J. T. Davis, of Shelbyville, Ky., is at the Alexander.

Polk Laffoon, Esq., of Madisonville, Ky., is at the Alexander.

Mr. Malcolm Peters, of Philadelphia, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. P. Donald Agnew, of New York, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. E. Schaefer, of Lynchburg, Va., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Capt. J. A. Ray, of Wellington, Kan., is a guest at the Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. O'Neil, of Hopkinsville, Ky., are guests at the Alexander.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, accompanied by the following members of her company, are pleasantly quartered at the Louisville Hotel: Mr. C. S. Mitchell, Miss Lizzie Goode, Mr. R. F. McClann, Mr. G. F. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Galloway, Mr. Fred. E. Queen and Mr. Charles F. Martens.

Wm. P. Conrad, President of the Original Conrad Hill Gold and Copper Mining company, and Capt. H. S. Irwin, Secretary and Treasurer of that company, started last night via the Jellico Route for Lexington, N. C., to visit their mines, known as the Conrad Gold Hill, situated six miles from Lexington in Davidson county, N. C.

Alexander's—O. W. Payne, New York; David Ingle, Oakland Station, Ind.; Frank Deckert, San Francisco; O. H. Thumler, Cincinnati; J. E. Robinson, Cleveland; J. J. Carnahan, Cleveland; C. V. D'Ossare, Philadelphia; J. N. Kneeland, Burr Oak, Mich.; C. A. Rowland, Colorado City, Tex.; L. N. Orr, Brownsville, Tenn.; D. L. Durrett, Springfield, Tenn.; D. A. Walker, Dyersburg, Tenn.; L. H. Blanton, Indianapolis; J. N. Miller, Bellefontaine, O.; H. C. White, Pittsburgh; A. H. Bolton, Chicago; P. B. Dunham, Morrow, O.; D. M. Board, Big Springs, Ky.; D. M. Williams, Green county, Ky.; Jesse Dawson, New Haven, Ky.; Chas. L. Cecil, St. Mary's, Ky.; H. Bosworth, Lexington, Ky.; S. H. Bush, Elizabethtown, Ky.; J. N. Miles, Frankfort, Ky.; W. E. Simms, Paris, Ky.; W. H. Jeff, Woodsonville, Ky.

NEW ALBANY.

THE Ohio Falls Iron Works resumed yesterday with the usual number of hands.

JACOB CRECELIUS will be taken to the Prison North to-morrow by the United States Marshal.

ELMER E. SHRECK, aged 21 years, died yesterday of consumption at his home, on Market street.

HON. C. L. JEWETT has returned from Scott county, where he has been attending the Scott Circuit Court.

MR. JOHN PARSONS did not claim damages from the county on account of the destruction of his property at Mooreseville.

JAMES NEARY, aged twenty-three years, died on Sunday of consumption, and was buried yesterday from Holy Trinity church.

THE Central Christian church will celebrate its tenth anniversary this evening at the church. Elders Parsons, Tully and Pendleton, the former pastors of the church, will take part in the exercises.

MRS. EVA KIRTLAND will give an entertainment at the Opera-house on Thursday evening of this week, consisting of select readings and elocutionary renditions. Mrs. Kirtland has been engaged in the regular lecture course of entertainments, and this will, no doubt, be one of the most pleasant entertainments of the season.

MR. DANIEL SEABROOK, the oldest citizen of New Albany, is lying dangerously ill at his home, on Main street. Mr. Seabrook is ninety-three years of age, and has lived in this city for nearly seventy years. Until within the past few months he has been quite vigorous, but lately the infirmities of age have reduced him so that he was compelled to keep his room.

CAPT. JOHN B. FORD, of Pittsburgh, is in the city a guest of the Central. Capt. Ford started most of the manufactories in this city, among them the forge works, iron works and others. Capt. Ford's mind is still very fertile with new schemes, and it is rumored that he intends to start up something that will give plenty of work to the workingmen, and help the capitalists in the long run. Capt. Ford will remain in the city several days.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

MRS. EMMA MCHENRY died on Saturday last of consumption, after a lingering illness.

MR. OTTO FRY and wife, who have been visiting in this city, left for their home at Mt. Ayr, Iowa, yesterday.

MRS. J. N. HAYMAKER is gathering up a class in painting. Some of her work is on exhibition at Sparks' store.

THE Howard Art Entertainment at Mozart hall, last evening, was well attended and was very instructive as well as entertaining.

THE Ohio Falls Car Company has about suspended in all of its departments except the passenger department, which resumes work to-day.

MR. JOSEPH COYNE, of the firm of Nolan & Coyne, has decided to locate at Nashville, Tenn., and will leave for that place in a short time.

THE Howard art entertainment last night was fairly attended. It is a very delightful entertainment, and those who go will enjoy it. This evening the entertainment will consist of English history and scenery.

ON last Saturday morning the residence of Squire Bell, of Wood township, caught fire and was burned to the ground. There is no fire engine in the town, and the people made an ineffectual attempt to extinguish the flames with buckets. The house was not insured, and the loss will be about $2,700.

THE school teachers of Charlestown, Monroe and Jeffersonville townships will hold a joint institute in this city on the 26th of the present month. An interesting programme has been prepared and the meeting promises to be a largely beneficial one to all who intend participating.

WHEN the freight train which leaves this city at 10:40 arrived at Henryville on Sunday morning it was discovered that a car loaded with cotton was on fire. Efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing, and the loss will be about $2,500. While the conductor, Mr. Eugene Ireland, was endeavoring to uncouple the car from the train one of his fingers was caught between the draw-bars and crushed in such a manner as to necessitate amputation.

IN the Circuit Court yesterday Ida Medock, a minor, was adopted by Anne Slagel by a decree of court. The case against George W. Martin, charged with obstructing the public highway, was continued until Wednesday. Dan. Olinger, charged with stealing brass, was arraigned, and his case also continued until Wednesday. Ellen Clark and Vina Carter were arraigned charged with assaulting the notorious Robinson Alexander, and the case taken under advisement. The case of the State vs. Patrick McMahon, charged with selling liquor without license, was called, and the usual fine imposed. John Roark, who assisted in killing Philip Oberhauser at New Albany, about four months ago, was called, and is now on trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS evening the "People's Grand Theater," formerly Liederkranz Hall, will be opened with "Hidden Hand," a comedy drama, which will be presented by Frank Harvey's company. It will continue through the week.

Macauley's Theater.

Maggie Mitchell began her engagement at Macauley's Theater last night with "Fanchon." Considering the weather, the house was good, and the audience was in a mood to be amused by the humor and stirred by the pathos of the oft-told story, which seems to lose nothing of its interest by its extravagance, and is presented in a way to make it plausible. The people who perhaps could not tell how many times they had seen it were there last night to laugh at the "Shadow Dance" and wipe their eyes furtively at the closing scene of the festival of St. Audoche, and *Crickét* was called before the curtain at the close of each act, with as much demonstration as though she had been a startling novelty in the first flush of success. The cast this season is a good one, Mr. B. R. Graham lending competent support as *Landry*. Mr. R. F. McClannin as *Father Barbeaud*, and Mr. Jas. F. Galloway as *Didier*, the twin brother, were amusing, and Miss Annie Locke did well as *Fudet*. To-night "Lorle" will be the bill.

The Buckingham.

A very good house greeted Mr. Alf. Wyman, as *Yakie*, in "Our German Farmer," at the Buckingham last night. The drama is a very pleasant one, with plenty of humor, and just enough of the sensational in it to please an audience at a variety theater. The performance was a creditable one, and the company is probably the best that has appeared at this house during the season. Mr. Wyman was amusing in the leading role, and the part seemed well suited to him, giving opportunity for the introduction of some good specialties. His singing was good, as were the selections. The only remaining person in the company who was shown off to any advantage was Miss Lulu Wilson, who took the part of *Louisa*. Although suffering with a very severe cold, which spoiled her singing, she played the part admirably, and evinced considerable talent. Her dancing was especially good. The rest of the company did what little was left them in a neat way. The performance will be repeated every night this week and at the usual matinees.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS will not lecture to-night in Masonic Temple, as previously announced. The date has been changed, and will be made known as soon as determined.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

SHAULEY—Jan. 13, at 1:30 P. M., at Fairfield, Ky., Mr. JAMES SHAULEY, Sr.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

LEE—Jan. 13, ALICE A., wife of J. H. Lee, aged 28 years, 9 months and 18 days.

☞ Fort Worth, Texas, and Montgomery, Ala., papers please copy.

WINKLER—Jan. 14, at 5:30 A. M., GEORGE WINKLER, aged 37 years.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock, from family residence, northeast corner Floyd and Madison sts.

GUTIG—Jan. 13, at 10:30 P. M., EUGENE B. GUTIG, son of Charles and Louise Gutig, aged 4

RAILROAD NEWS.

Trouble Brewing in the Ohio River Pool, With a Very Fair Prospect of an Early War.

Rumor of the Sale of the Kentucky Central Road Denied on Good Authority.

The Philadelphia and Reading Annual Report Shows a Neat Sum on the Right Side.

Track News From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

And now the prospect of war cames nearer home. Trouble is brewing in the Ohio River pool and the likelihood of its fermenting and running over the pan is decidedly bright. It all come about by a little transaction in Cincinnati recently. It seems a theatrical party, filling an engagement in one of the theaters in that city, desired transportation to Chicago and the manager called at the office of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh road (Pan-handle) to get the lowest theatrical rate. After a little while a letter was brought forth from Mr. Frank Van Dusen, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the line, agreeing to carry the party, 16 in number, for $3 90 each, which offer was accepted. The lowest theatrical rate set by the Ohio River pool is $5 90. Now the "Monon" people had also been negotiating with the theatrical party concerning transportation, and the party's sudden silence on the subject excited suspicion. The Monon agent at that point was then instructed to investigate the matter and find what road the party would go over. Investigation revealed the facts stated above. The agent was then instructed to offer to transport the party over the Monon route to Chicago, taking the tickets purchased from the C., St. L. and P. in exchange for Monon tickets. This was agreed to, and the party left for Chicago Sunday night over the C., H. and D., the Monon's connection at Cincinnati. The Pan-handle tickets, together with Mr. Van Dusen's letter, were sent to the Monon's General Passenger and Ticket Agent in this city, and they will be turned over for redemption to Commissioner Richardson, of the Ohio river pool, to day.

What the outcome of this break will be no one can tell. The pool arrangement is that all tickets shall be redeemed at their full value, and the tickets will have to be taken up according to that rule by the Pan-handle. Should that road refuse to redeem them at the full rate, war will be certain. In any event things look rather blue for the C., St. L. and P., and the outcome is very uncertain. Their side of the question has not as yet been heard, but is looked for anxiously.

A meeting of the pool will no doubt be called, when the matter will be thoroughly investigated and the blame laid where it belongs.

A RUMOR

OF THE SALE OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL ROAD BY MR. HUNTINGTON DENIED.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that Mr. C. P. Huntington, principal owner of the Kentucky Central road, had received and was considering an offer to sell that road to a syndicate formed for the purpose of buying and operating it. A reporter called on Gen. John Echols, Vice President of the C., O. and S. W., Mr. Huntington's Southern road, and informed him of the rumor, asking what he thought of it. The General stated that he had heard the subject mentioned, but did not believe there was any foundation at all for the rumor. Some months since Mr. Huntington had received offers from a party of capitalists who desired to purchase the Kentucky Central, but he declined to consider them, saying he was well satisfied with the workings of the road and had the highest opinion of its future success.

The Kentucky Central is the connecting link between the Chesapeake and Ohio at Lexington and Cincinnati, and Mr. Huntington is too shrewd a man to sell it, even though he could make a good profit on the stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS A GOOD NET PROFIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was held this afternoon. President Gowen read his annual report. It shows a surplus of $2,137,232, thus allowing 7 per cent. on preferred and 6 per cent. on common stock, with a balance of $57,634 applicable to the payment of interest on deferred bonds. The net profits of both the railroad and coal companies were $15,385,842, out of which all rentals and interest accounts have been met, leaving the surplus stated above. Reference is made to the building of a road by the Baltimore and Ohio from Baltimore to Philadelphia, with which it is expected the Reading will make connection via Schuylkill river with the East and West-side roads, recently incorporated. The report speaks of the great increase in anthracite coal production, and predicts before long a demand equal to the producing power of the entire property. This, the report says, grows out of the new avenues of traffic opened with the Philadelphia and Reading road. The report closes with a recommendation for the creation of a collateral trust loan of $12,000,000, at 5 per cent., to pay off the floating debt on the income-mortgage bonds and purchase outright 50,000 shares of Jersey Central stock.

The report adds: "The trust loan will not increase the floating debt, but, on the contrary, will reduce fixed charges."

Mr. Antelo offered a series of resolutions accepting and adopting the report and indorsing the contracts and engagements recommended with various companies, projects of construction and the proposed collateral trust loan of $12,000,000, and thanking the managers for their conduct of the affairs of the company. Adopted.

President Gowen offered a resolution in favor of adjourning the meeting till the 28th inst., to enable the stockholders in the meantime to examine the report of the managers, that they might vote intelligently on the question of a dividend. Agreed to.

The officers elected were: President, George De B. Keim; Managers, J. B. Lippincott, Henry Lewis, J. V. Williamson, Edward C. Knight, Joseph B. Altemas and Loring A. Robertson; Treasurer, William A. Church; Secretary, Albert Foster.

President Gowen said he had received a large number of proxies in reference to the question of declaring a dividend. A large number are in favor of declaring a dividend, and unless otherwise instructed he should consider it his duty to vote for it. At the same time he was also bound to state that he had received a large number of proxies with contrary instructions, and quite a number leaving the question entirely to his judgment. He thought the interval allowed by the adoption of the resolution for adjournment to the 28th inst. would afford ample time for examination by the managers of the report, and allow every stockholder to vote intelligently.

Mr. Harkness had read a letter from prominent corporations and citizens of New York, and a petition from still larger individuals and companies of Philadelphia, urging upon Gowan the importance of his remaining at the head of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Harkness then, on behalf of the meeting, presented a series of resolutions unqualifiedly indorsing President Gowan's administration, and exonerating him from all blame for the late financial embarrassment of the company, which, the resolutions recite, was due to the fact that the stockholders in the emergency preceding the receivership declined to take Mr. Gowan's advice. The meeting received the resolutions with much approval.

President Gowan objected to any action on the resolutions, and said he could not consent to any action complimentary to himself at a meeting at which he held proxies aggregating nearly 400,000 shares. A compliment from the business world would be cherished highly by him, and letters would be allowed to go on record, if only to show in later years he had not been turned out.

Mr. Harkness accordingly withdrew the resolutions.

OFFICERS ELECTED IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of railroads with headquarters here was held to-day. The elections resulted as follows:

New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago road—President, James S. Negley, Pittsburgh. Directors—W. S. Gurnee, D. Lord, Jr., Thos. Simpson, New York; Chas. Siedler, Jersey City; Hon. J. S. Robinson, Keuton, O.; Henry Cassell, Fredericktown, O.; James S. Negley, Jr., W. N. Riddle, William E. Schmertz, D. W. C. Carroll, H. E. Collins, H. T. Hanna, Pittsburgh; J. T. Mansfield, Cannelton, Pa.

Newcastle and Salamanca Road—President, James S. Negley. Directors—Thos. P. Simpson, H. S. Gurnee, H. K. Schwenk, New York; H. E. Collins, Hon. W. F. Ault, H. T. Hanna, J. S. Negley, Jr., J. H. McCreery, Richard Nevins, Pittsburgh; C. Declark, Jersey City; Thomas H. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pittsburgh and Western Road—President, James Callery. The old board was re-elected.

Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiogheny—President, W. C. Quincey. Directors: W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Tillinghast, J. H. Deveraux, John Newell, David Hostetter, Jas. I. Bennett, M. W. Watson, Henry Hice.

Pittsburgh and Lake Erie—President, John Newell. Directors: David Hostetter, Jacob Henrici, James I. Bennett, Herbert Dupuy, M. W. Watson, Ralph Bageley, A. E. W. Painter, James M. Schoonmaker, John Reeves, J. H. Reeves, D. Leet Wilson.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago—Directors: C. H. Andrews, Wm. J. Hitchcock, Wm. J. McKimm, Lucius E. Cochrane, Wm. S. Bissell, Wm. M. Short, J. H. Wade, Wm. Chisholm, Wm. B. Rodgers, J. A. Coughey, Wm. Miller, Robert Garrett, John H. McCreery.

RAILROAD NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WEST SHORE'S POSITION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Henry Monett, General Passenger Agent of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, defines its position with reference to the trouble between the Trunk-line pool and the lines west of Chicago as follows: "This company is selling Western tickets, and until the present complications between the joint Executive Committee and Chicago lines are settled, desires to pursue the time-honored practice of giving all lines west of Chicago the benefit of uniform rates, adhering to the last rates announced by the Joint Executive Committee in connection with particular lines. The West Shore has just entered a field for through traffic; it is not cutting rates, but simply applying to all roads alike the lowest figures adopted by the trunk lines' Commissioner. The West Shore company is not in the slightest degree responsible for the existing troubles, and declines to antagonize its connections west of Chicago that have shown a disposition to do business with it, and, in fact, are already sending considerable traffic over the West Shore to New York and New England points via the Suspension bridge and via Buffalo. The West Shore now has good through connections, and must necessarily protect its interests by maintaining friendly business relations with all Western lines, regardless of the effect such action may have in the contention between trunk lines east and west of Chicago."

THE MORTGAGE WAS NOT FORECLOSED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Judge Thayer, of the Circuit Court, in the case of Nelson and others vs. the Pacific railroad and the Missouri Pacific railroad, sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill. The suit was to set aside a foreclosure of the third mortgage on the Pacific railroad to C. K. Garrison in favor of the plaintiffs, who were judgment creditors.

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Strickland Kneass, formerly Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city, and for many years past assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died this morning.

TO HAVE A DOUBLE TRACK.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., Jan. 14.—As soon as the weather permits, thirty-seven construction trains will be placed on the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central railroad, for the purpose of double-tracking the line throughout the ensuing year.

THE TENNESSEE SUITS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14.—The argument in the case of the railroads against the State Commissioners was continued in the Federal Court to-day, and will be concluded to-morrow. The decision is expected in a day or two thereafter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE combination which appeared at the Buckingham last week left over the Monon for Chicago yesterday morning.

IT is rumored that J. B. Parsons, of the old Hannibal and St. Joe road, will be made General Manager of the Northern Pacific.

THE O. and M. pay car arrived here last night, and the boys of that line, notwithstanding a dull day for business, were happy.

A LARGE number of steamboatmen, whose boats are laid up here, left for Pittsburgh, over the N. Y., P. and O., yesterday.

THE Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., are building some locomotives for a railroad in Colombia, South America.

THE Pullman Car Company have 13,000 blankets. If you don't believe this, give the porter fifty cents on a cold night and he will show you one.—[*Philadelphia Call*.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Charles A. Sumner to fix and establish maximum rates of freight fares on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads.

DURING the week ending January 12, the total shipments of flour, grain and provisions over the eight roads leading east from Chicago amounted to 42,126 tons, against 32,822 tons in the week ending January 5.

A CAR-LOAD of cotton on train No. 58, J., M. and I., caught fire from sparks from the engine just north of Memphis, Ind., Sunday night, and was totally destroyed. The loss will be about $2,000. It is thought the insurance will cover it.

THE *Railway Register* says the present year will be most propitious for the building of new railroads. Steel rails are unusually cheap, labor is plentiful, and a low rate of wages prevails. Capital is abundant, and can be had on easy terms if the security is good.

THE headquarters of the Kanawha Dispatch, the Chesepeake and Ohio's fast freight line, will be removed from Richmond to Cincinnati to-day. This line is represented in this city by J. W. Wheeler, whose office is with the C. and O., on Main street near Fourth.

BY the way of the Northern Pacific the tonnage from Eastern terminal points to the Pacific coast for the three months ending November last was 19,686,163 pounds. The east-bound tonnage for the same period was 3,475,767 pounds. Total both ways, 23,161,930.

AT stations on Russian railroads there is a grievance book, in which the traveler may inscribe his complaints in any language, and which is periodically read by the authorities. That wouldn't work in this country. The railroads couldn't stand the expense for stationery.—[*Boston Post*.

THE snow of yesterday and last night caused no material delay to the running of trains. All the roads reported very near on time. Trouble is to be apprehended now from the road bed more than anything else, the wet soaking in and thawing the ground, thus loosening the earth under the ties.

MISSISSIPPI proposes to take its turn at railway legislation, and several obnoxious measures have already been introduced in the Legislature now in session. The State now has need of many more railways, and if the people care to have them built, they will do well to let existing companies alone.—[*Railway Register*.

JONES HAMILTON, a member of the Mississippi Legislature, on being accused by his opponents during the last canvass with being "mixed up with the railroads," replied: "Yes, that's so, and I wish there were more men in Mississippi mixed up with railroads. Last year I and my friends in the penitentiary built sixty-four miles of railroad in this State, and if you let us alone next year we'll build a few hundred miles more. Get plenty of railroads in the State, and they'll be so cheap after awhile that almost every father in the State will be able to quiet his baby when he cries by buying the little fellow one."

THE Harrod's Creek Narrow-gauge locomotive is once more under the weather—not the snow this time, but an accident, renders it inactive. On the last trip to the city Saturday it struck a "snag" placed on the track perhaps by some youthful Jesse James, and was so badly injured as to render a trip to the repair shop necessary. It is thought trains will be running as usual over the road to-morrow.

THE Wason Manufacturing Company, at Brightwood (Springfield), Mass., is building a number of passenger and baggage cars for the Panama railroad. The passenger cars are constructed peculiarly. As wood quickly decays in that climate the sides of the cars are so constructed as to contain as little wood as possible, the windows being separated simply by the sash. The windows, in turn, contain no glass, on account of the heat, and are consequently covered simply with blinds.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been awakened in the talked-of New Albany and Indianapolis road. The country on the proposed line is not surpassed in Southern Indiana in material to build, or ability to furnish a large local patronage to a railroad, it being among the best wheat and fruit countries in the State. It is proposed to get over the "knobs" by entering the hills near the Adam Webber place, on the Paoli pike, and coming out near Mooresville. It is stated that by adopting this route the new road would not come in competition with the J., M. and I. in its local traffic.—[*Indianapolis Journal*.

THE *Railroad Gazette* publishes an able article on uniformity in codes of rules governing railroad officials and employes, and says on the subject: "No argument is needed to show that the present condition of this department of railroad management is that of complete confusion. Many codes lack the element of consistency in themselves, and most of them may be characterized as mere aggregations of orders issued at various times by all sorts of men, and under widely varying circumstances." The list of signals is of course intimately connected with the code, and the committee now considering the matter of uniformity in the former might make some valuable suggestions on the latter subject.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has made the following decision in a case recently before it regarding the non-stoppage of trains at certain stations: "Where the plaintiff purchased at A a ticket to B, the ticket agent assuring her that the train would stop at B, but the conductor of the train, which was a through express to C, refused to stop at B, but carried her through to C, and she was there obliged to procure a carriage for B, and upon her arrival found her daughter, whom she came to see, dead, the company is responsible for the mistake or misdirection of the station-master, and not for the refusal of the conductor. The measure of the damages is the sum paid to return to B, the value of her time and the inconvenience she suffered. Judgment for $750 was for excessive damages."

THE RAILWAYS AND SOUTHERN BUSINESS.

[*Railway Register*.]

Why the railways of the South are becoming more valuable is shown by statistics occasionally published concerning the increase of manufacturing in that part of the country.

For example, in 1880 there were 180 cotton mills in the South, with 713,989 spindles and 15,222 looms. At the present time there are 314 cotton mills in these same States, with 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms. This amounts to a gain of nearly 75 per cent. within three years. The value of the manufactured cotton products in the South in 1880 was about $21,000,000, and in 1883 nearly $40,000,000, or an increase of almost 100 per cent.

We must also consider the decided increase in the amount of tourist travel in the Southern States during the winter months and in the value of exports of vegetables and fruits in the spring. The stimulating effects of this development and growth are evidenced by the more favorable reports of Southern railways. Nor can we forget the astonishing rapidity of the growth of the iron and coal interests of Georgia and Alabama.

The people of this attractive and richly-endowed portion of the commonwealth of States may well rejoice at the dawning of this bright day of prosperity which is so rich in promise of grand results.

UNEVEN ACTION OF CAR SPRINGS.

[*National Car Builder*.]

It has been noticed by car builders that, from some cause not very apparent, the bodies of passenger cars do not always have a satisfactory motion on the trucks, although the springs are furnished and have been carefully tested by the best makers. The cause of the trouble has in once instance, at least, been traced to the fact that the equalizing springs and the elliptics in the same car, having been furnished by different makers, had been tested as to their required capacity by different testing apparatus, the result being a lack of harmony in the concurrent action of the two sets of springs. The difficulty was remedied by the makers of the elliptics furnishing a set of spirals that were tested by the same machine or tester that the elliptics were, thus causing the two sets to work harmoniously. We do not suppose that, as a general thing, there is such a difference as is here indicated in the testing appliances used by different spring manufacturers. Equalizing and bolster springs are often furnished by different makers for the same cars, with no apparently inharmonious action to affect the easy riding of them.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

M. H. SMITH, Vice President of the L. and N., has gone to Chicago.

MURRAY KELLER, of the L., N. A. and C., went to Chicago last night.

J. D. HILL, Passenger Agent of the O. M. at Lebanon, was in the city yesterday.

E. W. MCKENNA, Superintendent of the J., M. and I., goes to Columbus, Ohio, to-day.

COL. BENNETT H. YOUNG and Mr. A. B. Southard, of the Monon, have gone to New York.

T. H. LINDSEY, Contracting Freight Agent of the St. Louis Air-line, at St. Louis, is in the city.

COL. C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the L. and N., went to New Orleans yesterday.

H. R. DEERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the J., M. and I., left for Indianapolis yesterday.

MR. W. G. MUNN and a party of five excursionists left over the Cincinnati Southern for Jacksonville yesterday.

W. B. KNISKERN left for New Orleans yesterday, to take charge of the L. and N.'s city ticket office at that point.

N. L. BURNETT, Passenger Agent of the Bee-line, in this city, returned from an extended trip South day before yesterday.

W. R. MCINTOSH, General Agent of the C., O. and S. W., at Jackson, Tenn., was in the city yesterday. He left for Buffalo, N. Y., last night.

BEN TODD, for some years past Ticket Agent at the Maple-street depot in this city, goes to St. Louis shortly to take a position in the Union depot ticket-office there.

W. M. NEWBOLD has been appointed Superintendent of the Owensboro and Nashville railway, in place of Mr. O. M. Dunn, resigned. The appointment takes effect from to-day.

COL. BENNETT H. YOUNG, E. B. Stalbman, J. M. Culp and A. B. Southard were among the railroad men who received a complimentary vote at the Board of Trade election yesterday.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Rivermen Feeling Gloomy Over the Outlook and Fearing a Close-up of the River.

Yesterday was a dreary day in this city. It dawned warm and cloudy, and early in the morning began raining. It fell steadily, freezing a little on the pavements until a little after 12 o'clock. About 1 a few flakes of snow began falling, mixed with the steady drizzle, and in half an hour it was descending in the thickest and fleeciest of flakes. The rain ceased entirely, but it was so warm that the snow melted almost as rapidly as it fell. The streets were bad before, but they became worse now, and by nightfall the sidewalks were covered with slush that made walking more disagreeable than ever. Up to 12 o'clock last night there had been no change, the snow falling as rapidly as ever and half melting as soon as it reached the earth.

Down at the river the outlook was particularly gloomy. There were no boats passing, but navigation was not entirely closed. Capt. Hite announced that he would start a boat Thursday, if the weather kept warm. The James Guthrie and one or two others were lying against the bank to avoid the ice which filled the channel. Much more than usual was running, but it was light and porous. The canal is still closed up, and it will be impossible for the Life-saving Station to be moved in there at present

River men are feeling very gloomy over the situation. They say that if it should turn cold and a northwest wind spring up, the river would be closed in two or three days. As it is, it is almost as bad, few boats being able to run.

"CARBON."

Prof. Tanner's Interesting Lecture to a Good-sized Audience at the Opera-house Last Evening.

THE ELEMENT OF THE ALCHEMIST.

Prof. Tanner, of the Polytechnic Society, had a good-sized audience out last evening at the Opera-house to bear his lecture on "Carbon." The Professor said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This evening we are to study the very interesting substance carbon—a substance that holds the foremost rank among the elements when its usefulness in the arts and the comfort of the human race is considered. During the early ages this substance called for considerable attention from the alchemist, from the fact that no known substance would dissolve it or any solvent act upon it. Of late years very great attention has been given to this remarkable element by chemists in what seems to be a fruitless and chimerical search after the method of converting the gross and impure forms into the precious and pure form as found in the royal gem, the diamond.

Carbon is one of the most abundant materials in nature, forming nearly half of the vegetable kingdom, and entering largely into the composition of all animal matter. Then it exists locked up in combination in limestone, coral and other corbonates, vast beds of these substances occurring in numerous sections of the world. And again, we meet with this useful article stored away in immense layers in the interior of the earth as mineral coal, a material hidden away for the comfort of coming man, millions of years ago, during that geological period of our earliest history, classed as the carboniferous age. Carbon is found in two distinct crystallized forms or modifications or diamond, the clearest and most brilliant of all substances, and as graphite, this black and dirty material.

I shall briefly review some of the most common forms, commencing with the purest, the diamond. On account of its great brilliancy and remarkable hardness, the diamond has ever been valued as a precious stone. Up to the year 1777, this gem was supposed to be a kind of rock crystal, but during that year, by means of the blow pipe, it was shown that it did not contain silica, and then it was looked upon as a fossil resin, something on the order of amber. That diamond was combustible seems to have been known at an early age, and, strange to say, there are some very remarkable statements just the reverse, e. g.: One authority states that his father, at the command of a Prince, heated diamonds in a gold-melting furnace for about 30 weeks with no perceptible change. Newton, who seemed to hesitate at no problem, and at the same time solved whatever he undertook, first gave convincing arguments to prove the combustibility of this precious substance; his proof being based on the high refractive power of diamond, a property peculiar to the class of all oily bodies. This theoretical proof was afterwards experimentally proved, by placing a diamond in the focus of a large burning lense, when it entirely disappeared.

Various observers experimented with it, until finally the product of the combustion was proven to be carbonic acid, the same as results from the burning of charcoal; hence the truth was finally reached that diamond is nothing but carbon in its purest form. This royal stone was brought to Europe from the East, but the mines that were once so famous are now entirely exhausted. Of late years the diamond fields of Brazil and the Cape are the most noted, but this precious material is also found in Borneo, New South Wales, the Ural, California, Georgia and other localities. Although this beautiful and valuable work of nature's laboratory is nothing but pure carbon, we know absolutely nothing definite concerning its origin, and while numberless attempts have been made by competent and earnest workers to produce it artificially, it is extremely doubtful if this has ever been accomplished, though now and then it is announced with a great flourish that this interesting problem has been solved. I need not mention you the names of the greatest diamonds of the world, or recite the histories of romance, bloodshed and misery that the various owners of them experienced, for you must already be familiar with them. In this case are models of the most celebrated diamonds, and all who wish to can examine them here after the lecture, or at their leisure in the library.

The lecturer then mentioned the manufacture of paste diamonds and the methods used to produce large diamonds from small ones, etc. A brief survey followed of the other forms of carbon, when a beautiful series of experiments illustrating the carbon compounds was given. Several of these experiments were of practical interest, and all appropriate. With a few words, as follows, in reference to the usefulness, etc., of carbon the lecture closed:

A very large business is done now in artificial or paste diamonds. They are made of a glass of special make as to hardness and refraction, but on much handling become scratched so as to lose much of the beautiful play of colors, so remarkable in the genuine, and which this never loses. Owing to the crystalline form of the pure article, it admits of being spilt into thin pieces, and these sheets are taken and used as a veneering on the facets of the glass body, giving an imitation that does not lose its lustre. Then imperfect stones are stuck together so as to produce large ones, and this work of patching up the diamond into the spurious article is done in such a skillful manner as often to defy the most acute experts.

So much time has been given to carbon in its purest form, it will only be possible to mention the other forms before taking up the compounds and a series of experiments. The other crystalline form is the substance graphite, or familiarly known as black lead, a name given to it on account of its producing a mark similar to lead on paper, and was supposed to contain lead. Graphite is the substance used in pencils, and is the basis of all stove polishes. In the arts this material is of great value, because it will stand the strong heat of metal furnaces, and is much used for crucibles where an intense heat is required, as in the casting of brass and in steel works. The amorphous forms of this wonderful element you are all familiar with under the names of gas carbon; the deposit on the iron retorts in which bituminous coal is heated to produce illuminating gas; anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, charcoal and lampblack. Charcoal, besides the ordinary uses of everyday life, is much used as a disinfectant, owing to its great absorptive power for gases; then it has the valuable quality of removing coloring matter from organic solutions, and in the form of animal charcoal is used in very large quantities by sugar refiners to remove coloring matter from brown sugar in order to produce the beautiful white sugar we now see on our tables. This peculiar property is thought to be due to the capillary spaces permeating charcoal, a cubic inch of it being so crowded with these minute pores that it is estimated to give 100 feet (square) surface.

Starting with this precious gem, the diamond, the hardest known substance, the type of all that is pure and beautiful, we see this wonderful substance passing downward in hardness and beauty, finally to sink to the level of this black soot which darkens our atmosphere and soils our persons and all we have that is beautiful. What an immense range of properties and usefulness it covers. As lampblack it sometimes burns spontaneously, as graphite it resists the action of the smelting furnace, in diamond it is a non-conductor of electricity, as gas carbon it forms one of the best conductors; in one form the person is adorned, in another our books and papers are printed with it; the electrician takes it and uses it for the promotion of our comfort, while as the charcoal crayon the artist handles it, as coal and coke it gives us light, transports great distances at a rapid speed, smelts our metals, cooks food, warms the body, and in numberless ways adds to the comfort of mankind. To man this is the most useful of all the elements, and adds more to his comfort in this temporary home than any substance that finite mind can conceive of.

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

A Rumor That Meyer May Has Skipped the Town, Leaving His Bondsmen in the Lurch.

Meyer May, the second-hand clothing dealer at No. 751 East Market street, is reported as having left the city. It will be remembered that he was arrested by the detectives a month or two ago on the charge of receiving a portion of the goods stolen from F. A. Gerst & Co. by Lee and Edward Hale. Some of the goods which were taken were found in his store, and were marked with Gerst's private mark. Mry's excuse for receiving these was that he supposed the young men were relatives of Gerst and hence had a right to the goods. He had an examining trial, and was held over to answer in $1,000 bond. His case came up in the Circuit Court a few days ago, but he was granted a continuance. The proof against him was bearing too heavily on his mind, and it is supposed that he has fled to escape sentence. He has a large second-hand store which, it is alleged, he sold to a friend, who in turn transferred it to a third party, thus complicating its ownership enough to put it practically out of the reach of his bondsmen, who may have to suffer the loss. A reporter called last night to ascertain the truth of the rumor, but Meyer was not at home, as he was informed by a shrill feminine voice, which inquired his business in the next breath. The scribe said he was a friend of Mr. Meyer's. His informant grew suspicious at this, and after a little more parleying, said that Meyer was in the city, but not at home, and with this the reporter had to be satisfied.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION.

The Stockholders Hold Their Annual Meeting and Take Steps Toward Continuing the Enterprise.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Exposition was held last night in the rooms of the Board of Trade. In spite of the disadvantages presented by the weather, a large amount of the stock was represented, and considerable interest was manifested.

Mr. J. H. Lindenberger called the meeting to order, and stated the object as being to receive reports and transact any business pertaining to the Exposition.

Mr. Geo. H. Moore was elected Chairman, and Maj. John H. Leathers Secretary.

Maj. J. M. Wright then read a financial statement of the affairs of the enterprise. This report has already been published in the COURIER-JOURNAL. He next read his report as General Manager, which was an interesting document. It was as follows:

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

TO MR. B. DUPONT, PRESIDENT SOUTHERN EXPOSITION AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—*Sir:* As General Manager of the Southern Exposition, I beg leave to submit the following report:

The subscribers to the capital stock numbered 1,722. The total amount of subscription was $258,122 55. Of this amount there had been collected on January 1, 1884, $248,214 65; of the unpaid portion I estimate that $5,500 will be collected, leaving $4,407 90 not good or subscribers not found. On January 1 about 4 per cent. of the subscriptions had not been collected. If the above estimate of collectable subscription is correct, the loss will be 1.73 per cent. of the whole amount. Considering the number of subscribers and the popular character of the subscription, I think the payment of subscriptions has been quite remarkable.

The Southern Exposition presented itself to the attention of the world as a courageous venture. No single community had ever undertaken such an enterprise without Government aid and without outside assistance. The country was at first skeptical of our ability to secure such an exhibition as was contemplated, and exhibiters are not easily induced by advertising. The means adopted was to open correspondence with all classes everywhere in the world which might furnish exhibiters to fill with displays some thirteen acres of exhibit building. The amount of work this involved may be inferred from the following figures. Seven hundred and fifty pounds weight, not counted in the figures below, of circulars were distributed by the United States Consuls abroad through the State Department at Washington:

Number of circulars sent out	1,194,156
Number of different circulars, blanks, etc	173
Written letters mailed	13,077
Written letters received by mail	11,545
Letter paper consumed in correspondence, etc., reams	209
Postage	$5,389 01
Lithographs of buildings distributed	26,000
Large picture posters distributed	60,000
Electrotypes of buildings distributed	188

And many thousand posters of cheaper form distributed from the printers and ordered through the railroad companies.

Many articles designed for newspaper publication were written in the office, printed on proof slips and sent to all the newspapers of the country. They were sent to about 2,300 newspapers, and as a general rule were published. Application was frequently made for this information, and in some instances the demand was very remarkable. The article comparing the Southern Exposition building with other great Exposition buildings was called for until 10,000 proof slips were printed, and the article on the engagement of the bands of Cappa and Gilmore, after the edition of 5,000 was exhausted, was called for until we had printed and sent out 20,000. I do not believe any enterprise ever met so much favor from the press as the Southern Exposition. All the foreign press noticed the undertaking, and I had application for information from newspapers in India, Island of Ceylon, Poland and Australia, as well as from the foreign countries more familiar to us. The press of our own country gave generous aid and encouragement to our Exposition, and I am glad to say that your Board of Directors made handsome and appropriate recognition of the obligation whenever any of the press associations visited us.

Visitors from abroad to the Exposition expressed surprise and pleasure at the display. There were, however, defects in the arrangement which should be remedied if another exhibition is held. Last year it was not known until the last moment who was coming, and the apprehension that the space would not be filled caused a hurried allotment that might have been better. A number of persons who secured space did not occupy it, and many others were late. There was canceled 15,686 square feet of space, but at the close of the Exposition only 1,562 square feet of space was unoccupied. The serious defect was in the arrangement of unnecessary aisles and the want of connection among the interior galleries.

The number of exhibits was 1,500, classified in groups and departments, arranged with reference to similarity of character. Premiums in money to the amount of $6,750 were distributed for displays of cotton. In the general awards 109 diplomas, 221 certificates and 478 medals were adjudged to successful exhibiters.

Some of the crops raised in the experimental garden were sold and portions of others were given to visitors who desired to carry away evidences of the results. The cotton crop yielded enough to enable the Exposition to present for inspection cotton cloth which was the product of the various departments of the exhibition.

The exhibit of machinery and the details of the Machinery Department are so important that it is impossible to present even the leading features in a paragraph. The Machinery Committee have made a valuable and interesting report which will be printed in due time.

The total number of admissions were	770,048
The number of exhibiter's passes in use	1,421
The number of privilege lessee passes in use	427

And the total number of admissions of these two classes was 146,514. The average number of admissions on each of the classes was 79. The other classes of admissions were:

Half-dollar admissions	214,962
Quarter-dollar admissions	170,687
Package-ticket admissions	13,917
Season-ticket admissions	59,696
Temporary-pass admissions	3,289
Workman's-pass admissions	28,564
Press-pass admissions	14,241
Complimentary admissions	3,496
School children admissions	17,783

The largest admissions were;

Opening day	14,813
Last day Seventh Regiment Band	21,572
Closing day	30,013

The best attendance was from September 10 to October 20, and during that period the average daily receipts were several hundred dollars more than at any other time. It is a noticeable fact that during this period several other Expositions were in operation.

Probably few persons who saw the exhibition considered the amount of work required in carrying the exhibits to their appropriate place without mistake or confusion. This work was done with so much rapidity and skill that it attracted very little attention. In sending the displays out the remarkable fact was developed that of over 600 car-loads from the North only 100 car-loads were shipped back. There is ample testimony that in the way of sales the Southern Exposition afforded more benefit to exhibiters than any ever held. The statements made to the undersigned by some of the exhibiters of the profits they realized from sales were surprising. The cost of the present property of the company is about $300,000. It probably possesses that value for the purpose for which it was designed. To preserve the value of the buildings it will be necessary to secure the grounds on which they are situated by purchase or by lease for a term of years.

The accounting arrangements of the Exposition require the General Manager to collect all moneys and turn the same over to the Treasurer, and all disbursements are made by orders drawn on the Treasurer. I think the system which has been adopted is a very satisfactory one in all its details. Over $600,000 has been received and disbursed on various accounts, on 2,142 vouchers, to Jan. 1, 1884. The Auditing Committee have given several days each month to the careful examination of the accounts, handling every voucher and examining every approved order, entry and footing. The committee's reports show how carefully the affairs of the Accounting Department have been managed.

In reference to the suggestion that an exhibition be held in 1884, I have to say that my information leads me to the conclusion that there will be no difficulty in securing any number of interesting exhibits and having at least as large an attendance of visitors as last year, if the work is begun in time and conducted with intelligence and energy.

My position enables me to bear testimony to the zeal and wisdom of the several committees and the Board of Directors, and I take pleasure in commending to your consideration the officers and employes with whom I was associated in the detailed work of the Exposition.

Respectfully submitted. J. M. WRIGHT, General Manager.

The report was received and filed.

INCREASING THE STOCK.

The Committee on Amending the Articles of Incorporation reported a resolution in favor of increasing the capital stock to $500,000.

Mr. J. H. Lindenberger made a short explanation of why they wanted to do this. The chief reason set forth was the purchase of the ground upon which the Exposition is situated. An effort had been made to arrange for leasing the ground, but the majority of the owners would not consent to such an arrangement. An appraisement of the property, extending from Magnolia avenue to A street and from Fourth to Sixth, was made by five gentlemen, who fixed the price at $180,000. The owners, however, placed a higher valuation on it. A portion of the ground could be leased at a valuation of $58,558, but if sold the owners would ask nearly $80,000 for it. The total amount for which the entire property could be purchased is about $220,000. The Directors of the Exposition deemed it necessary to purchase at least sufficient ground to retain the building. The corporation should therefore be put in a position, by an increase of the capital stock, to purchase this property whenever the opportunity presented. In addition to this, about $15,000 would be necessary for repairs and $40,000 for preparation, which added to the debt, $25,000, would make $80,000, so that nearly $100,000 would be necessary for the working capital. The Board of Directors hoped they were entering into an enterprise which would be permanent.

Mr. J. M. Robinson made a few remarks on the pressing necessity for another Exposition, and thought the city could not possibly do without one.

Mr. Charles Goldsmith moved the adoption of the resolution increasing the capital stock.

Maj. Wright stated that it would require a majority of all the stock to carry the resolution, and, as a majority was not present, he moved to leave the polls open until all could vote.

This motion was carried, and all the stock represented at the meeting, 3,864 shares, was voted in favor of the increase.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. George C. Buchanan and A. A. Quarrier were appointed judges, and the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Charles T. Ballard, W. B. Belknap, N. Bloom, St. John Boyle, John Mason Brown, M. Lewis Clark, Andrew Cowan, W. A. Davis, B. DuPont, John Echols, George Gaulbert, John E. Green, Alfred T. Harris, John J. Harbison, George H. Hull, R. W. Knott, J. H. Leathers, E. W. McKenna, Charles H. Pettit, J. S. Phelps, J. M. Robinson, J. W. Stine, J. M. Wright, Bennett H. Young, Julius Barkhouse, Harry Weissinger, David Franz, Jr., W. W. Hite, A. C. Kirkman, W. T. DePauw, W. W. Drummond, James W. Ainslie and Charles Goldsmith.

The balloting then commenced, and continued for some time. When all present had voted the Judges announced that, as it would take several hours to count the vote, the result would be announced Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Cornwall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Southern Exposition has met and exceeded the reasonable expectations of the merchants and manufacturers of our city, and has greatly increased its commerce and given a stimulus to new industries; therefore

Resolved, That in view of the successful results of the Exposition of 1883, the stockholders recommend to all the people to respond, each, according to his ability, in subscribing the $250,000 called for by the report of the Directors.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders is hereby given, jointly and severally, to the Board of Directors for their diligence, fidelity and zeal in carrying through our first International and Southern Exposition.

The meeting then adjourned to be called together by the Chairman.

IS HE DEAD?

Mrs. Wm. H. Forwood Wants to Set Aside the Probation of Her Husband's Will on the Ground That He Is Living.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A remarkable case came up for consideration in the County Court yesterday. It was a motion by Mrs. W. H. Forwood to set aside the order probating the will of Wm. H. Forwood, her supposed deceased husband. It was probated on the 12th of last December, and it divided up an estate of about $160,000 among the family of the deceased, T. E. C. Brinly, S. M. Bernard and Griffin S. and William S. Forwood being appointed executors without security. Both Griffin and William were handsomely remembered, they receiving large shares of the estate. The will was probated a day or two after word was received here of Mr. Forwood's death, which was said to have occurred by drowning in the Indian river in Florida, near a small town called St. Lucy, the attendant circumstances being very peculiar. On the evening of the 23d of November he and his son Griffin, who were traveling through the State together, were out on the river in a narrow boat. A small cabin in the center took up all the space except about six inches on either side, and in going around this cabin Mr. Forwood slipped and fell overboard. Every effort was made to recover the body, but the search was unsuccessful, and Griffin returned here in December.

Mrs. Forwood claims that the filing of the will for probate was a violation of faith with her on the part of Bernard and William and Griffin Forwood. She alleges, also, that it was done without her knowledge, and that the first she knew of such action being taken was when she read it in the papers. The circumstances reported of her husband's death, she claims, are so peculiar as to make it doubtful that it really occurred. In view of these grounds she prayed the court to set aside the order probating the purported will.

After Mrs. Forwood had made a motion through her counsel, Judge Hoke ordered the probate set aside and proceedings arrested. Griffin, who claims to have witnessed his father's death, was then put upon the stand, and closely questioned as to the circumstances of the tragedy. He repeated the details which have been already given, and was asked how the deceased was dressed at the time. He replied that he wore a hat, pants, shoes, shirt, vest and an overcoat, but no dress coat. The river, he said, he had had closely dragged the next day for two miles, but without discovering more than one trace of the missing man—that was his overcoat, which a man named Payne found on the bank the next morning. Payne took charge of the coat and carried it to St. Lucy, where he turned it over to the witness. He was asked what he had done with it, and he replied that he hung it up to dry, but without examining the pockets. Griffin was closely questioned as to how the overcoat came on the bank, but was unable to give any explanation.

It was stated to the court that Mr. Forwood had made a trip to Florida prior to the eve on which his death was reported to have occurred. The first time he went was in June, and on this, as on the last, he was accompanied by the witness. He came back from the first trip in the fall, and borrowed $15,000, for which he negotiated mortgages on his property in this city. A part he used, and took the remainder, about $10,000 or $12,000, to Florida on his second trip, proposing to invest it in real estate. When questioned as to what disposition had been made of this large sum, the witness was unable to state further than that his father had purchased 3,500 acres of Government land at $1 25 an acre. He claimed that he knew nothing of the remainder, nor had he any idea as to whether or not there was any insurance on his father's life.

Consideration of the case will be resumed Thursday. It presents some decidedly queer features, and it is difficult to see what will be the result. It seems that Mrs. Forwood is of the opinion that her husband was not drowned as reported, but is alive yet. On the other hand, his children are positive that his death occurred as stated. He was married twice, the plaintiff in this case being his second wife, by whom he had three children.

The motive for his disappearance is not readily understood, but it is clear that Mrs. Forwood interprets it as a scheme to the injury of herself and children.

It will be remembered that Griffin Forwood was sentenced last year to pay a fine of $1,000 for conspiring to take the life of Thomas S. Elder. The affair created much excitement at the time, and the circumstance undoubtedly did much to make his stepmother suspicious of his last transactions with her husband.

Fleming and Loring.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—John H. Fleming and Fred. L. Loring, convicted before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, of carrying on an extensive grain swindle under the firm name of Fleming & Merriam, were sentenced this morning to twelve months in the county jail and to pay a fine of $500. A writ of error was granted in the case, however, by Judge Drummond, of the Circuit Court and the prisoners released on $10,000 bail.

COURT COLLECTS.

The Yale Glee Club Files Its Suit Against the O. and M. for $2,000 Damages.

IN THE CLERKS' OFFICES.

THE Crittenden murder case was continued in the Circuit Court yesterday till February 25.

LIZZIE FIELD was granted a divorce from her husband, John L. Field, in the Vice Chancellor's Court yesterday.

THE German Bank filed a suit in the Common Pleas Court yesterday against John A. Specht for $200, balance due on a note.

THE will of Mrs. Sarah L. Daniel was probated in the County Court yesterday. She devised all her property to her niece, Anna M. Russell.

THEODORE FAULWETTER, the Market-street toy dealer, filed a general deed of assignment to the Fidelity Trust Company in the County Court yesterday. This is said to be the third time he has failed.

CATHERINE LANE filed a petition in the Chancery Court yesterday vs. Charles Joseph Lane, asking that commissioners be appointed to settle up an estate to which plaintiff and defendant are heirs.

JOHN HOLZMAN, JR., filed a suit in the Chancery Court yesterday, praying for the dissolution of a partnership, in which the defendant, W. B. Stroby, and himself have been associated, and the appointment of a receiver to take charge and settle up the assets of said firm.

IN the suit of the Male High School vs. L. R. Kean and others Judge Simrall overruled the motion of the defendants, and will hear further argument in the case. The suit, the petition alleges, was brought to recover some property devised by C. H. Lewis for the benefit of the public schools.

FOUR convictions were returned in the Circuit Court yesterday. They were Wm. Hale, grand larceny, two and a half years; Robert Prevot, grand larceny, two years; Harry Wainman, grand larceny, one year; Harry Davis, grand larceny, three years. Davis, Prevot and Hale pleaded guilty.

THE Yale Glee Club filed suit against the O. and M. railroad yesterday, praying for $2,000 damages which plaintiffs claim to have sustained in the Charlestown disaster. Plaintiffs allege gross carelessness on the part of defendants, and say that by the failure to give concerts in this place and at Cincinnati they lost at least $1,000, besides rent of halls, hotel bills, hire of car, etc. The suits by the wounded members of the club are expected to be filed soon.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT JANUARY 14.

CITY COURT.—Robbery—James Heffernan; continued till Wednesday. Grand Larceny—James Heffernan; continued till Wednesday. Thos. Thurman; dismissed. John West; continued till January 22. Annie Sale; amended to petty larceny and fined $5 and thirty days' imprisonment. Assault and Battery—Lillie Burdell; continued till Saturday. Fast Driving—Martin Demire; fined $5. Petty Larceny—John Hays; continued till to-day. Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct—Ollie Sedam, Maggie Taylor and Jerry Shehan; fined $5 each, and in latter case bond forfeited. Frank Case; fined $20 and bond of $1,000 for 12 months. James Powell; dismissed. John Johnson, John McCloskey, Henry Siebert, and Owen Muldoon; fined $5 each till costs. Len Anderson and John A. Weatherley; fined $20 each and judgment suspended. Owen Macdonald and George Flannagan; fined $10 and judgment suspended 6 hours. Disorderly Conduct—Kittie May, Kittie Brown, Laura Mason, and Tim Hocker; fined $5 each. Mike Fallahay, Mr. Thegand, and Joe Kelley; dismissed at costs. Charles Mason and Clark Crane; continued till to-day. Charles Brown; fined $20 and bond $250 for 60 days, with forfeiture of bond. Peter Ferguson; fined $5 and costs in two warrants.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. Thomas Crittenden, murder; continued to February 25. Same vs. Henry Davis, grand larceny; plea of guilty and verdict of guilty, and three years in the penitentiary. Same vs. Harry Wainman, grand larceny; plea and verdict of guilty, and two and one-half years in penitentiary. Same vs. Robert Provatt, grand larceny, &c.; plea and verdict of guilty, and two years in penitentiary.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Robinson vs. Zoon; motion filed for new trial. Bence vs. Ullman; jury; Charles A. Graham appointed reporter; heard in part and laid over. Butler vs. Pank, alias Pankey; assigned to March 24 at plaintiff's costs; motion to strike out second paragraph of answer submitted; motion to withdraw note and set for Saturday. Morton vs. C., O. and W. R. R. Co.; remanded. Crutchfield vs. Lindblom & Co.; motion to strike out deposition.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Lewis vs. Bailey, &c; passed one week. Stovall vs. Dickinson, Jr.; assigned to 13th of February. German Insurance Bank vs. Kern; leave given Sheriff to amend return on attachment; motion to transfer to Chancery Court, and submitted. McDowell vs. Welle & Co.; assigned to 15th of February. Ruhl vs. Jenkins; motion to strike out part of reply overruled; remanded. Miller vs. National Mutual Benefit Association; assigned to the 13th of February. Lermond, &c., vs. National Mutual Benefit Association; reply filed. Hurley vs. Hays; assigned to 15th of February. Anderson, administrator, vs. Louisville Banking Company; assigned to 14th of February. Manning vs. Supreme Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen; demurrer to first and second paragraphs of answer overruled; two weeks given to file reply. Smith vs. Dugan; assigned to 14th of February. Warner, Venable & Co. vs. L. and N. R. R. Co.; answer filed. Central Oil Company vs. Bronger; judgment. Degan vs. Pennsylvania Company; assigned to 13th of February. Moran vs. Huette; assigned to 14th of February. Fitzpatrick vs. McCarthy, &c.; motion for rule against defendants to further paragraph answer overruled. Williams Bros. vs. Mustain, Wells & Co.; motion to strike out part of replies submitted. Curry, &c., vs. Southern Exposition; assigned to 12th of February. McCreary vs. McCreary; assigned to 14th of February. McClish vs. Weber; passed one week. Gardner vs. Wisotzki & Co.; judgment. Curry, &c., vs. Southern Exposition; passed one week. Martin vs. Martin; passed one week. Sulzer vs. Williamson; motion to file amended petition and submitted; reply filed. White vs. State Board of Pharmacy, &c.; motion by plaintiff for writ of mandamus and set for 18th of February. Specht vs. Issenberg, &c.; reply filed and assigned to 6th of February. Davidson Bros. vs. Hetterman Bros.; assigned to 15th of February. Little vs. Hulings; demurrer to petition filed. Pollard vs. Murray; answer of garnishee city of Louisville filed. Hartman vs. Atkinson; passed two weeks. Glore vs. Rushville-road Cart Company; motion to file amended petition and amended affidavit and submitted; demurrer to petition submitted. Gailbreath vs. McWhorter, &c.; law and facts submitted to court and assigned to 26th of January.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Equity Side*—Van Allen vs. Reynolds; reply filed and remanded. Faulds vs. McMeekin; remanded. Conrad vs. Conrad; submitted on demurrer. Hess, on petition; postponed to 21st. Schumicht vs. Schumicht; submitted. McKee vs. Martin; submitted. Spindle vs. Paul; time till 15th to file exhibit. Southern Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Fitzbutler; submitted Martin vs. Poindexter; motion to file amended answer and submitted. Minton, on petition; submitted. Thornton vs. Thornton; postponed to 21st. Wood, &c., vs. L. and N. R. R. Co.; postponed to 21st. Mehler & Ecksten-kemper vs. Mays; submitted. Finley vs. Finley; submitted. Anderson vs. Anderson; assigned to 19th on demurrer. Bloom and wife, on petition; submitted. Heckman vs. National Mutual Benefit Association; postponed to 21st. Goffinet vs. Gorgel; submitted. Haag vs. Haag; judgment. Third National Bank vs. Bloom; judgment. Dierker vs. Dierker; judgment. Norton vs. J., M. and I. R. R. Co.; demurrer to petition overruled. Field vs. Field; judgment. Board Trustees vs. Kean; demurrer to petition overruled. Caldwell vs. Caldwell; report of sale filed. Meyer vs. McQuillen; report of sale filed and motion to confirm sale. Courtney vs. Milton; order, leave and exceptions to Commissioner's report filed and order. Cox's adm'r vs. Cox's heirs, &c.; Commissioner's report filed. Shively vs. Camp; motion to discharge; rule and motion submitted. Barkly vs. Jones; order. Hahn vs. Hahn; rule made absolute. Kassenbrook vs. Kassenbrook; rule made absolute and order rule. Finck vs. Finck; amended petition filed and continued of record. Anderson vs. Watts; affidavit filed and motion for rule and motion submitted. Ruhl vs. Eicenheimer; order. Hill vs. Hill; rejoinder filed. Peay vs. Evans; sale confirmed and deed ordered. Selvage vs. Camp; death suggested and order revivor. Newlin vs. Mallory; order. Wedekemper vs. Wedekemper; money paid. Meyer vs. Brand; order rule. Henderson vs. Henderson; amended answer noted of record. Lynch vs. Hardin; two weeks to reply. Friedman vs. Brenner; answer filed. McHenry vs. Leadenlayer; motion and submitted. Anderson vs. Anderson; appearance of parties entered. David vs. Bohannon; two weeks to answer. Beatty vs. Rainey; motion to confirm Commissioner's report, and set for the 15th. Graham vs. Baum; dismissed. Hallock, Chandler & Co. vs. Myers & Shorb; amended reply filed. Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. vs. Kentucky River Navigation Company; demurrer filed and submitted. Plumer vs. Plumer; leave to Marshal to amend report; agreement filed; sale confirmed and order leave. Preston vs. Bornschein; dismissed as to certain parties and postponed to 21st. Mayfield vs. Hastings; affidavit filed and demurrer submitted. Fegarty & Neill vs. McRae; motion for new trial assigned to 19th. White vs. City of Louisville; demurrer withdrawn by defendant and answer filed. McCann vs Commissar; submission set aside; amended petition filed and submitted. Armstrong vs. Louisville Banking Company; answer and cross petition filed. Woolley vs Preston; one week to answer. Levi vs. Ott; affidavit filed and motion to discharge attachment and set for 19th. Meyer vs Claxton;

dismissed settled. Thomas vs. Pence; dismissed.
Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

SUPERIOR COURT—FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.—*Causes Decided*—Commonwealth vs. Green, Marion (two cases); reversed. Gray vs. Campbell, Fleming; petition for rehearing overruled. Thompson vs. Commonwealth, Laurel; affirmed. L. and N. R. R. Co. vs. Connelly, Kenton; stricken from docket. Lithgow Manufacturing Co. vs. Fitch, Jefferson; affirmed. Ireland & Bros. vs. Geismar's assignee; petition for rehearing overruled. Trwiveden vs. Leight, Jefferson; reversed. Newman vs. Evans & Grimes, Boyd; affirmed. Ewing vs. Kelso, &c., Oldham; petition of rehearing overruled. *Orders*—Blackerly vs. Continental Insurance Co., Henry; appellee filed motion to grant appeal to Court of Appeals; appeal granted by matter of right. Buckner vs. Hemon, Robertson; petition of rehearing filed. Mene vs. Homer, Kenton; ordered docketed and continued for oral argument. Kentucky Lodge, No. 39, vs. White, &c.; appellee filed objections to the filing of supplemental record, and ten days given to file reply to petition for rehearing. Sanders vs. Herndon, &c., Carroll; rule granted against appellant, returnable in fifteen days, to show cause why appeal shall not be dismissed for want of prosecution. Willis, admr., vs. Courts, Bracken (two cases); submitted with leave to file briefs in ten days. Pence vs. Commonwealth, Madison; submitted. Harris vs. Commonwealth, Madison; submitted. Walker vs. Goodloe's executor, Fayette; continued for oral argument. White vs. Martin, Fayette; continued. Farra vs. Elmore, Jessamine; submitted. Shaw vs. Camek's executor, Scott; submitted, with leave to file briefs in ninety days. Trustees Cincinnati Railroad Co. vs. Shropshire, Clark; continued for oral argument. Finnell vs. Gardner's adm'r, Clark; continued. Commonwealth vs. Orr, Gallatin; passed. Same vs. Robinson, Gallatin; argued by Attorney General Hardin and submitted. Powers vs. Cooney's adm'r, Franklin; continued for oral argument. Yelser vs. Todd, &c., Franklin; continued for oral argument. L. and N. R. R. Co. vs Collins, Franklin; submitted, with leave to file briefs in sixty days. Reading, &c., vs. Davis, Franklin; continued for oral argument. The American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia vs. Neugent, Franklin; continued for oral argument. Barr vs. C., N. O. and T. P. R. R. Co., Grant; continued for oral argument. Tucker vs. Hennie, &c., Grant; continued for oral argument.

COURT CALENDAR, JAN. 15.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—Bence vs. Ullman; Crutchfield vs. Lindblom & Co.; Gardner vs. Courier-Journal Co., &c; Meddis & Southwick vs. Shea; Urig vs. Richter.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Beach vs. Cummins. Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

SUPERIOR COURT DECISIONS.

VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION.

Society of Italian Union and Brotherhood vs. Montedonico.

Filed Jan. 11, 1884. Appeal from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the Court by Judge RICHARDS, affirming.

An act done by defendant in violation of an order of injunction will be declared void at the election of the injured party.

In this case, an order expelling a member from a benevolent society after the society had been enjoined from taking any further steps toward his expulsion is declared void.

Kohn & Barker and Wm. Lindsay for appellant; Brown & Davie for appellee.

JURISDICTION—SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Cornelison vs. Curd.

Filed Jan. 11, 1884. Appeal from Madison Court of Common Pleas. Opinion of the court by Judge BOWDEN, reversing.

Actual notice of the commencement of the action is not sufficient to give the court jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, unless given as the law prescribes, which requires the clerk to sign the summons and to make a copy of it as signed, which must be delivered to the defendant by a person authorized.

Bennett & Smith, Tyler & Hazelrigg for appellant.

DOCKETING APPEAL BY AGREEMENT.

Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company vs. Harrison.

Filed Jan. 11, 1884. Appeal from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Presiding Judge REID, overruling motion to docket.

An appeal will not be docketed by agreement, the record not having been filed in time, unless it be made to appear to the court that the appeal involves some question the determination of which concerns the general public or is a matter of general public interest, or unless for good cause shown by the parties.

James Speed and Thomas & John Speed for appellant; Randolph H. Blain for appellee.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS.

Ratcliff vs. Fannin.

Filed Jan. 11, 1884. Appeal from Elliott Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge REID, striking from docket.

When the Clerk has granted an appeal he has no power to docket the case until the assignment of errors is filed, and no assignment of errors having been filed in this case it is stricken from the docket.

J. R. Botts for appellant; J. W. and J. B. Hanna for appellees.

DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY — REJECTED PLEADING—BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Fisher vs. Perkins.

Filed Jan. 11, 1884. Appeal from Daviess Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge REID, affirming.

First—The discharge in bankruptcy of a member of one firm on the petition of the firm does not release him from liability on debts due by him as a member of another firm.

Second—The sufficiency of a pleading offered, but not permitted to be filed, can not be considered on appeal unless made part of the record by bill of exceptions or otherwise.

Geo. W. Jolly for appellant; Weir, Weir & Walker for appellee.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

PLEDGE—LIEN—INDORSEMENT SECURED BY MISREPRESENTATION—JUDGMENT ON DEMURRER.

Woolley vs. Louisville Banking Co., &c.; Johnston vs. Same; Thierman vs. Same.

(To be reported.) Filed Jan. 10, 1884. Appeal from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Judge PRYOR, affirming.

First—When a general demurrer has been sustained to a petition and the action dismissed, the plaintiff will not be permitted to bring another action setting forth substantially the same facts and recover where the former judgment is pleaded in bar of the recovery.

A petition having been dismissed on demurrer as to one of several defendants, that judgment was final, and the court should have disregarded a counter-claim filed by the plaintiffs against the same defendant based upon substantially the same facts.

Second—A bank to which were pledged certain certificates of stock belonging to the wife of the pledger has no lien thereon for any debt of the pledger other than the particular debt to secure which the certificates were pledged, the wife not having consented to a pledge to secure any other debt. The bank having no lien for other debts, indorsers of the pledger upon the other debts have no lien.

Third—An indorser having been induced to become liable by the representation of the president of the bank that the collaterals held by the bank belonged to the pledger himself, when in fact they belonged to his wife, and by the agreement of the president that they should be used in protecting him after the extinguishment of the particular debt for which they were pledged, he is released from liability, and his release discharges a subsequent indorser.

Beattie & Winchester, Bijur & Davie and P. B. Muir for appellants; Barnett, Noble & Barnett for appellees.

HOMESTEAD RIGHT.

Bennett vs. Baird.

(Not to be reported.) Filed Jan. 12, 1884. Appeal from Ohio Circuit Court. Opinion of the Court by Judge LEWIS, affirming.

It is not an indispensable condition of the use and enjoyment of the homestead right in a tract of land that at the time it is attempted to be subjected and sold there should be a dwelling-house upon it.

In this case the debtor, owning two adjoining tracts of land which together constituted his farm, sold the one upon which his dwelling-house was situated and after the sale occupied the dwelling-house as the tenant of his vendee. About two years after the sale of the tract upon which the dwelling house was situated, the other tract was sold under execution, and after the sale the debtor erected a house thereon and removed to it with his family. *Held*, that notwithstanding the sale of the tract upon which the dwelling house was situated, the debtor still retained his homestead right in the remaining tract at the time it was sold under execution.

Townsend & Massie for appellant.

SLANDER.

Conner vs. Bransford.

(Not to be reported.) Filed Jan. 12, 1884. Appeal from Monroe Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge LEWIS, reversing.

An action for slander will lie for the willful publication of any false accusation, though made in general words only, if the charge clearly and unequivocally imports that the person accused is guilty of some felony or crime of such turpitude as to render him liable, upon indictment, to some infamous punishment. A reference to the plaintiff as a "thieving" person is held in this case to be actionable.

Jno. M. Basham for appellee.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

Delker vs. Craig, &c.

(Not to be reported.) Filed Jan. 12, 1884. Appeal from Daviess Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge PRYOR, affirming.

A deed to the wife of land paid for by the husband with money received by him in the right of the wife, under an agreement to make this investment, is held not to be fraudulent as to the husband's creditors.

Weir, Weir & Walker for appellant; Owen & Ellis for appellees.

A Coasting Accident.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Jan. 14.—Several persons were badly hurt while coasting last night. Nellie O'Neil, aged sixteen; Timothy Leary, aged twenty, and Martha Malley, aged sixteen, were the most seriously injured.

Decline of Man.

Nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, impotency, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.—The money market was steady and moderately active, and rates of discount were quotably unchanged.

Eastern exchange was firmer, and New York sight bills sold between banks at 80c@$1 per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $651,748 71, and the currency balance was $211,467 18.

Local stocks and bonds were dull, but steady. No dealings of consequence were reported.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	100½	100
4 per cent. coupons	123¼	123⅝
4½ per cent. coupons	113¾	114¼
Currency 6's	128½	128¾

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"One of our reporters had an interview with Mr. S. C. Thompson, President of the Chase National Bank. In answer to the question, 'What, in your opinion, is the condition of the general business of the country,' Mr. Thompson said:

"'The business of the country, with a good many exceptions, is very prosperous and upon a very sound basis. We have had a depreciation in values equal to the depreciation caused by a violent panic, and of course there are a good many defective financial spots to be developed. But where solvency and good management have been shown, the bottom has been reached.

"'The prospects for 1884 would be very good and will be very good if the agitation now going on can be stopped. There are predictions that trouble is coming upon the country by reason of the continued coinage of silver. Trouble is to overtake us because of the contraction of national bank currency, and there is still more apprehension that tariff tinkering will surely involve us seriously. In relation to these three points I would state that I have little or no apprehension. They are all under the control of Congress and the Administration, guided and influenced by party considerations. The status of both parties at present is such that neither can afford to impose upon the country measures that will be disastrous to the prosperity of the country. The national bank currency will not be retired as fast as predicted. The silver question has been before the country for five years and no trouble has emanated from it. The tariff will remain about statu quo.'"

The New York *Times* says:

"The consolidation of the bankrupt Kansas Pacific with the Union Pacific, done in 1880, was the cover for dumping on the latter company $52,000,000 of stock and bonds at par, most of which had been bought up by Mr. Gould at prices ranging from 10 to 40 cents on the dollar. Then he sold out all his Union Pacific stock. These facts have been called to mind of late, and people were calling to mind also the fact that his Missouri Pacific and Western Union properties have been subjected to precisely similar treatment; but the last part of the programme, viz., the selling out on the public, he is still struggling to accomplish. The Iron Mountain was consolidated with the Missouri Pacific, and the stock and bond debt of the latter immensely increased under cover of it; the American Union was consolidated with the Western Union, and the stock watering which accompanied that every one knows. If such a wreck was made of the Union Pacific by the Gould methods, was it not probable, on the face of it, that a similar wreck has been made of Missouri Pacific and Western Union, and that in time this will be manifest, as it has been in the case of the Union Pacific? These were questions which the decline in the latter stock caused to be keenly discussed, and the steady working down of Missouri Pacific and Westeen Union in the market, while the most extravagant claims are constantly made about their enormous earnings, seemed strong corroborative evidence that the properties are really in a very bad state. Mr. Gould is too acute an observer of the public temper not to see what was working; hence Union Pacific was to him a 'pivotal' stock in more sense than one. If he could get up a bull movement in that the moral effect would be of the best on the two stocks which he is still staggering under the burden of. He has, therefore, been telling everybody that Union Pacific is worth, in his judgment, 95 to par; that it has lands enough to pay off its bonded debt, and that it has $40,000,000 of assets in its treasury. If it has anything there or elsewhere worth taking, it must be because it accidentally escaped his comprehensive and microscopic glance while in possession. There was nothing that fell under it he did not get away with. However, he has made a sharp rise in the stock, and is still at work, though there were symptoms of fatigue apparent yesterday. An extraordinary personal following has come to the front as his workers in the movement. Every broken-down and impecunious manipulator of Wall street seems to have emerged from obscurity with a 'put' on Union Pacific in hand, crying that a great bull movement is coming. A stranger lot did not flee to the Cave of Adullam. Mr. Gould seems to have been hard put to it to find associates for his bull movement when he has to pick up such a tag, rag and bobtail crowd. It is said, on excellent authority, that he wrote to Mr. Vanderbilt when about to start the movement proposing to that gentleman that he join him; but Mr. Vanderbilt declined the proposition."

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Returns for the Week.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—From the *Post:* The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of twenty-seven leading clearing-houses of the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended Jan. 12, compared with the previous week, together with the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1883:

City.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.
New York	$735,843,016	$779,600,920
Boston	75,774,547	70,287,035
Philadelphia	61,107,314	54,875,489
Chicago	53,021,564	43,847,357
St. Louis	16,836,895	16,576,090
New Orleans	13,701,617	12,573,226
Baltimore	12,821,284	14,406,938
San Francisco	11,874,725	11,500,032
Cincinnati	9,900,000	9,800,300
Pittsburgh	10,218,746	10,000,000
Louisville	4,437,198	4,085,466
Milwaukee	4,640,000	3,798,000
Providence	5,031,000	4,844,300
Kansas City	2,343,611	2,719,689
Indianapolis	1,621,259	1,789,450
Cleveland	2,210,000	1,982,188
Hartford	2,732,194	2,417,106
Detroit	2,804,446	2,684,654
Memphis	1,640,215	1,288,509
New Haven	1,252,405	1,304,390
Peoria	801,417	969,475
Columbus	....	1,221,769
Portland	974,411	912,361
Springfield	928,908	954,039
Worcester	962,884	838,051
Lowell	590,942	627,034
Syracuse	695,888	618,923
Total	$1,031,846,086	$1,044,627,757
Outside of N. Y.	298,003,070	274,026,837

Compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, increase 7.9 ℘ cent.; Boston, decrease 1.2; Philadelphia, decrease 0.5; Chicago, decrease 7.7; St. Louis, decrease 4.9; New Orleans, decrease 20.7; Baltimore, increase 5.8; San Francisco, increase 2.7; Cincinnati, decrease 5.7; Pittsburgh, increase 8.0; Louisville, decrease 0.8; Milwaukee, increase 7.9; Providence, decrease 6.1; Kansas City, increase 19.9; Indianapolis, decrease 25.1; Cleveland, decrease 14.7; Hartford, decrease 1.7; Memphis, decrease 4.8; New Haven, decrease 10.0; Peoria, decrease 27.3; Columbus, increase 11.1; Portland, decrease 12.5; Springfield, increase 3.7; Worcester, decrease 11.6; Lowell, increase 4.2; Syracuse, increase 24.3; total increase 4.6; decrease outside of New York 3.4.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Money easy at 2@2½ ℘ cent., closing at 2 ℘ cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ ℘ cent.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills are strong at 484 for sixty days and 486 for demand. The posted rates for banker's bills on London were advanced twice, the last time to 485 and 487½, but owing to the continued scarcity of commercial bills the advance checked business and the market closed easier on the announcement that about 400,000 bushels of wheat had been taken for export to-day.

Bar silver $1 10¾.

Government bonds were firm.

Railway bonds were quiet other than West Shore. The transactions in West Shore and Buffalo 5s to-day aggregated about $4,250,000 at 58@58¾@56¾@55¼. Erie consolidated seconds dropped from 90¼ to 88¼ and closed at 88¾. The dealings in both of these bonds were attended with considerable excitement. The transactions in West Shores formed the great feature of speculation at the Stock Exchange this morning.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened weak and prices declined ¼@¾. After rallying ¼@½ they again became depressed in sympathy with the break in Wabash preferred and Milwaukee and St. Paul. The lowest quotations of the day were generally current at the close, when prices showed a decline of ¼@3 ℘ cent., the latter Milwaukee and St. Paul. The depression was due to the appointment of a Receiver for the North River Construction Company, to a heavy pressure to sell West Shore and Buffalo 5s, to the announcement that General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, had refused to ratify the traffic agreement made with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Denver and Rio Grande roads last week, and to the belligerent attitude of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western toward the other trunk lines. During the afternoon there was some heavy buying, both for long and short account, which led to temporary rallies. The buying was based on reports that the joint Executive Committee of the Eastern trunk-line pool was in session and that a compromise with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western would be agreed upon. It was also stated that the objections of Manager Clark to the traffic agreement would be adjusted by the executive officers of the roads. As compared with Saturday's close Milwaukee and St. Paul declined 2⅝, Canada Southern 2¼, Northwestern 1⅝, Michigan Central 2⅛, Missouri Pacific 2¾, Kansas and Texas 1⅝, New Jersey Central 1¼, New York Central 1¼, Erie 2⅛, Northern Pacific 1⅝, do preferred 1½, Oregon and Transcontinental 1¼, St. Paul and Omaha 2⅝, do preferred 1⅝, Texas and Pacific 1½, Union Pacific 1⅞, and Wabash pseferred 1⅞. Reading advanced ⅞ at the opening and later fell off to 55¾. The decline in the remainder of the list was ¼@1 ℘ cent. Pullman Palace-car broke 3⅝ to 108⅞ and rallied to 109½. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba fell 1⅝ to 95 and recovered to 95½. Oregon Improvement sold at 55, a decline of 8 ℘ cent. as compared with the last previously reported sale. Oregon Navigation opened 1½ higher at 100 and later dropped to 97.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 340,000 shares, and included 7,000 Central Pacific; 32,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 82,000 Erie; 14,000 Lake Shore; 9,000 Louisville and Nashville; 11,000 Missouri Pacific; 10,000 Northwestern; 8,000 New York Central; 13,000 Reading; 60,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 53,000 Union Pacific; 9,000 Western Union; 8,000 Northern Pacific, and 18,000 Oregon and Transcontinental.

The market for mining shares opened dull but steady, and during the morning developed only a moderate activity. Bodie sold at 4½c, Horn Silver 6½c, Sierra Grande 75c, Castle Creek 15c, Harlem 13c, Spring Valley 90c, Sutro Tunnel 16c, Lacrosse 7c, Belle Isle, assessment paid, 22c, and Northern Belle Isle, assessment paid, 20c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	100
Four and a halfs, coupon	114¼
Fours, coupon	123⅜
Pacific sixes of '95	128¾

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	111⅝	Kansas & Texas	20⅞
Erie seconds	88½	Lake Erie & W'n	17⅛
Leh. & Wilks	104	Lake Shore	95⅜
La. consols	73	Lou. & Nash	45¾
Missouri sixes	104	L., N. A. & C	†31
Han. & St. Jo.	108½	M. & C, 1st pref.	10
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	116	Do. second pref.	5
Tenn. sixes	37½	Mem. & Char	33
Do. new	37	Mich. Central	89
Tex. P. L. g. bds.	44¼	Min. & St. Louis	16
Tex. P. & Rio G.	73½	Do. preferred	34
U. P. firsts	113⅛	Mo. Pacific	88¼
U. P. land grant	108½	Mobile & Ohio	9½
U. P. s'kg f'ds	116	Morris & Essex	122
Virginia sixes	38	Nash. & Chat	50⅞
Do. con. ex-cou.	41	N. J. Central	87¾
Do. deferred	8½	Nor. & W. pref.	39½
Adams Express	129	Northern Pacific	24¾
Allegheny Cen	12	Do. preferred	53⅜
Alton & T. H	43	Northwestern	115⅝
Do. preferred	88	Do. preferred	142½
American Exp	95½	N. Y. Central	112
B. C. R. & N.	†83	Ohio Central	10¼
Can. Southern	50¼	Ohio & Miss	23¼
Central Pacific	65⅛	Do. preferred	91
Ches. & Ohio	14	Ont. & Western	11⅛
Do. first pref	24	Oregon & Transc	30⅛
Do. second pref.	16½	Pacific Mail	41¾
Chic. & Alton	134	Panama	98
Do. preferred	122	Peoria, D. & E	13
C., B. & Q	120	Pittsburgh	138¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	82½	Pullman Pal. Car	109
C., St. L. & P. com.	11½	Reading	55¾
Do. preferred	33½	Rock Island	116½
C. S. & Clev	35	St. L. & S. F	20¼
Clev. & Columb.	64	Do. preferred	40¼
Del. & Hudson	105¾	Do. first pref	89¼
Del., Lac. & W.	115½	St. Paul	89¼
Denver & R. G.	23½	Do. preferred	114¼
Erie	24⅜	St. P., M. & M	95
Do. preferred	70	St. P. & Omaha	29¼
East Tennessee	6¼	Do. preferred	91¼
Do. preferred	11⅛	Texas Pacific	17½
Fort Wayne	132½	Union Pacific	75¼
Han. & St. Jo	38½	U. S. Express	59
Do. preferred	†88½	W., St. L. & P	17⅞
Harlem	190	Do. preferred	28⅞
Hous. & Texas	48	Wells & Fargo	109½
Illinois Central	132⅞	Western Union	74½
L., B. & Western	17	†Asked.	

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	2	K. C. & C. B. 7s	*
Rutland pref.	5¾	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	9½
Do. common	121¾	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	1½
Wis. C. common	120½	A. & T. R. R.	47
Do. preferred	14	Boston & Al	*
F. & P. M. pref	*	Boston & Me	1¾
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q	*
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*	C. S. & C	24½
B. Wat. Power	138¼	Eastern R. R.	99½
Boston Land	*	F. & Pere M	17
A. & T. 1st 7s	*	L. R. & F. S	*
Do. land grant 7s	1	N. Y. & N. E	1⅝
B., H. & E. 7s	238	O. & L. C. pref	*
Do. 4½s	30	Do. common	*

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	2¼	Hale & Norcross	2
Belcher	...	Mexican	2
Belle Isle	10	Mount Diablo	2
Best & Belcher	2⅜	Navajo	2
Bodie Consol	5⅞	Northern Belle	...
California	10	Ophir	3⅝
Chollar	2⅜	Potosi	95
Consolidated Va.	30	Savage	95
Crown Point	...	Sierra Nevada	2⅜
Eureka Consol'd	1⅛	Union Consol'd	2½
Gould & Curry	1⅝	Utah	...
Grand Prize	15	Yellow Jacket	2¼

Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co.	115	Quincy	76⅞
Calumet & Hecla	*	Ridge	176
Catalpa	110¾	Silver Islet	160
Copper Falls	*	Osceola	28¼
Franklin	*	Central	19
Pewabic	99⅜	Huron	15¾

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	10	Quicksilver, pref	25¼
Iron Silver	200	South Pacific	*
Ontario	29	Sutro	16
Quicksilver	5	*No sales.	

FINANCIAL.

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434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&suly

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COLLECTIONS solicited. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Notes, Mortgages and Loans negotiated. Insurance placed. All business promptly and faithfully attended to.
ja13 SuTu&Fr30

TRADE ITEMS.

The Chicago Produce Movement.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in Chicago during last week:

	Jan. 12, 1884.	Jan. 5, 1884.	Jan. 13, 1883.
Flour, bbls	94,690	83,683	110,823
Wheat, bu	418,035	480,061	312,616
Corn, bu	1,098,241	1,260,210	956,348
Oats, bu	308,819	490,925	398,818
Rye, bu	54,107	82,927	45,527
Barley, bu	157,698	159,485	261,125
Dressed hogs, No	1,260	614	7,535

The corresponding shipments were as follows:

Flour, bbls	104,358	90,064	141,160
Wheat, bu	89,392	90,580	136,671
Corn, bu	488,941	379,940	1,159,156
Oats, bu	210,951	183,490	428,331
Rye, bu	25,330	19,434	17,521
Barley, bu	120,127	100,424	175,721
Dressed hogs, No	1,826	1,263	3,953

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, Jan. 14, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 48 hours, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883.	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp. No.	401	1,242	152	1,477
Ale, beer and porter, bbls	50	72	20	238
Bacon, lbs	528,590	256,084	282,755	169,814
Boots & shoes, cases	30	32	165	682
Corn, bu	1,071	....	12,500	11,620
Cotton, bales	921	1,469	1,925	2,079
Coffee, lbs	46,491	21,448	23,493	62,530
Flour, bbls	1,894	610	470	326
Furniture, pcs	354	1,080	372	1,381
Hams, lbs	9,300	37,177	101,672	45,185
H'dware, pkgs	1,012	470	110	1,710
Hogs, head	1,697	350	100	193
Leather, bdls	58	138	....	177
Molasses, bbls	....	37	85	122
Nails, kegs	....	234	947	1,479
Oil, carbon, bbls	281	324	675	1,141
Sugar, bbls	176	267	1,521	629
Seed, grass and clover, bags	428	327	606	1,339
Soap, bxs	268	275	252	618
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	38	139	121	153
Tobacco, m'fd, lbs	6,304	29,481	4,809	52,383
Wheat	425	2,242	....	1,050
Whisky, bbls	130	657	608	1,060

The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ending January 12, 1884, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Receiv'd 1884.	Shipped 1884.	Receiv'd 1883.	Shipped 1883.
Ag. im. No.	1,413	6,870	891	3,619
Apples, gr, bbls	144	250	134	1,263
Ale, beer, porter, bl	423	623	745	939
Bacon, lbs	689,015	828,716	896,749	1127,904
Bagg'g, ps	710	823	413	1,481
Barley, bu	3,698	551	11,760	900
Butter, lbs	15,119	2,676	8,365	2,908
Boots and shoes, cs	1,070	601	705	3,283
Corn, bu	11,116	3,949	37,346	26,691
Cheese, lbs	58,765	28,388	47,412	20,542
Cotton, bls	4,561	5,573	6,233	7,078
Coffee, lbs	160,430	150,938	226,641	352,430
Cooperage, pcs	2,303	6,667	2,773	2,513
Flour, bbls	4,189	2,208	5,945	3,707
Furn'te, ps	3,545	5,148	1,597	8,074
Hams, lbs	38,550	91,049	147,847	109,681
H'dw'e, pg	4,251	3,675	2,332	9,519
Hogs, head	5,000	2,812	1,134	504
Iron, pig, tons	805	504	1,707	1,240
L'ther, bd.	213	518	235	1,215
Molass's, bl	855	376	1,709	953
Malt, bush	4,524	5,588	4,000	4,147
Nails, kegs	....	3,105	4,247	6,253
Oil, carbon bbls	4,227	3,688	2,292	3,974
Oats, bu	4,333	4,073	17,180	3,509
Potatoes, bbls	33	618	1,175	1,943
Rye, bu	4,671	1,610	2,500	2,508
Sugar bls	2,464	1,320	4,973	2,689
Seed, grass & clover, bgs	1,325	1,024	1,475	2,042
Starch, bxs	692	342	800	1,754
Soap, bxs	1,640	1,575	1,243	3,054
Tob'co, lf, hhds	458	751	1,034	840
Tobacco, m'fd, lbs	27,655	111,004	20,073	140,097
Wheat bu	1,370	5,769	4,516	17,284
Wool, lbs	3,062	9,611	2,413	5,781
Whisky, bl	2,252	4,405	3,123	5,272

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10¾c; 2 lbs at 11¼c; 2¼ lbs at 12¼c, in round lots; baling twine 11½c per lb for hemp and 10c for jute.

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime navy, hand picked, $2 35@2 50; medium country, $2 25@2 35; colored, $1@1 25; lady peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—There were no quotable changes. We quote common to good country butter at 12@16c; prime to choice at 18@20c; fancy rolls, 24c; Wisconsin rolls at 25c; Northern dairy at 30c; Western Reserve at 28c; creamery, 42c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 8, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—Steady at quotations. We quote 10¼c for middling upland, 9¾c for low middling, 9¼c for good ordinary, and 8¼c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 10@1 20 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Demand fair and sales were made at last prices. Cold weather is again likely to deter shipments. We quote Western partly skimmed at 8½@9½c, Ohio factory at 12½@13c, cream at 14c and New York cheddar at 14@14½c.

COFFEE—The market was firm with a fair demand. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 13@13½c; prime, 14@14½c; choice, 14½@14¾c; fancy, 15@15½c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 11@12 per bu.; Laurel, 12c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

CUT NAILS—We quote tenpennies at $2 60@2 70 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—Steady and unchanged. We quote at 53c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—The market was dull and tame, but not quotably lower. We quote fresh stock in cases at 24@25c.

FLOUR—The market was quiet but steady at quotations. We quote patents at $6 40@6 60 for choice, $5 90@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat, $7 00@8 50 for Western and Eastern respectively.

FIELD SEED—We quote common red clover at $6 35, sapling at $6 75, timothy at $1 60, orchard-grass at $2, red-top at 55c, extra clean bluegrass at $1 30, and fancy do at $1 50 per bushel from store, in bags.

FRUIT—Trade quiet with prices ruling steady. We quote dried apples, for good to prime, at 5½@5¾c. Dried peaches 5½c for halves and 4½@4¾c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@4 per bbl on arrival for good to prime, and $3 75@4 25 from store. Bellflower and other fancy varieties 75c higher than quotations. Lemons, $4 50@7 50 per box. Florida oranges, $5@6 per box, and Louisiana, $9 50@10 per bbl. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, $13@14 per bbl for Cape Cod and $9@11 for Western.

GAME—Dull and irregular. Quail, 80c@$1 per dozen; rabbits 75c and squirrels nominal; mallard ducks $3 per dozen.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—The market was firm at our last quotations. We quote on levee $9 50@10 for prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@8 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 16c; No. 2, 13c; prime dry-salted, 12@12½c; No. 2, dry-salted, 10@10½c; prime green-salted, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep-skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—Firm and higher. We quote at $10 per bbl and $5 50 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@75c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@38c
White Burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $14@14 50, and shipstuff at $17@17 50. Bran and shorts, mixed, $16@16 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 33@35c, and sugar-house syrup 45@50c. Sorghum, 36@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 56@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 70c; No. 1 at 60c, and No. 2 at 53c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 13c, 87° at 23c; bank oil at 46c, straits oil at 48c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 38c.

PROVISIONS—There was a moderately fair inquiry, and prices ruled steady on the basis of our last quotations. Our quotations are on the basis of car-loads.

MESS PORK—$15 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 8¼c, and clear sides, 8½c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib sides, 7⅝@7¾c, and clear sides 8c, loose, for partly to fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11½c in tierces; prime steam, 8¾@9c, and choice family, 9¼c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 12¾@13c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 10½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 7¾c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 12c for Louisville, and 14c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Tierces, $19; barrels, $8 50@10, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—There were no quotable changes. We quote dressed hens at $3 50 per dozen, young chickens live, at $2 50@3, and dressed, $3 25@3 50 as to size and condition. Live turkeys nominal, and dressed, 12@12½c. Geese, $5 per dozen.

NUTS—We quote chestnuts nominal. Peanuts, Tennessee, 6½c for white, and 6c for red. Hickory nuts 50c@$1 per bushel.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6½c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—Steady at last prices. We quote granulated sugar at 8⅝@8¾c; A cut loaf at 9¼c; crushed and powdered at 9c; A at 8½c; off A at 8¼c; C at 7¾c; C yellow at 7@7½c. standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6⅝@7½c; granulated 8⅜c, and clarified, 8@8⅜c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3½c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $6 75@7 on arrival.

TALLOW—7c per lb.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—Steady at last price. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 35 for Russets and $1 50 for Early Rose per barrel from store, and on arrival at 75@80c for Russets and 90c for Early Rose, and $1 for Burbanks, in bulk per bbl measure; New York seed potatoes $2, and Northern $1 50. Sweet potatoes $2 50@3 25. Onions $1 50@1 75 per bbl from store. Cabbage at $4 50 per crate or $2 25 per bbl from store for prime Northern and $1@1 50 for common.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 14 per gallon.

WOOL—Prices were firm, but there was nothing doing. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium country lots, 24@26c; burry, 12@15c; black, free from burs, 20@22c, and tubwashed, 33@35c bid.

The Grain Market.

Controlling markets were irregular and in favor of buyers.

WHEAT—Dull and nominal. No. 2 longberry was quotable at $1 04@1 05 on track, and No. 2 red at 98@$1.

CORN—Receipts moderate with a moderately good local demand. New ear was quotable at 45 and new mixed shelled at 47@47½.

OATS—Quiet but steady. No. 2 mixed was salable at 35¼@36 on track, and No. 2 white at 37.

RYE—Quiet at 65 for No. 2 on track.

BARLEY—Nominal.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 4 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $18 25, 15 75, 12 and 6 20; 1 hhd Logan county common leaf at $7 20.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

[Reported by S. Snodgrass & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.]

BOURBON STOCK-YARDS, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 14.—CATTLE—The receipts to-day were 961 head. The market opened up active and brisk for best butchers, grazers and feeders; this class was short of the demand, and sold up at strong prices; for common and medium cattle there is but little if any change to note in prices: the general sales for good to choice butchers were from $4 75@5 75, with a few sales of fancy at $5 85@5 90, best $8 50@9 50; grazing and feeding steers sold from $4 65@5 25, which depended a good deal on the quality and flesh; shipping cattle were firm, with but few of this class on the market. At the close the pens were well cleaned up. The outlook for good stock fair for the balance of the week.

HOGS—The receipts were 1,519 head, with several hundred left over from last week. The market opened up very slow and dull, with the best selection weak at $5 50@5 65, while light shoat hogs were hard to dispose of at anything like satisfactory prices. The market dispatches from other points were unfavorable. We look for a reaction and better prices in the near future.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts of this class of stock were 830 head. The market was firm and steady for the best qualities of fat, heavy shipping at $3 75@4 25, while common and medium sheep remain dull at unchanged prices.

QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Good to extra shipping	$5 25@6 00
Light shipping	5 00@5 25
Oxen, good to extra	4 75@5 25
Oxen, common and rough	3 50@4 50
Bulls	2 65@3 85
Light stockers	3 50@4 25
Shippers and feeders	4 25@5 25
Butchers, best	5 25@5 75
Butchers, medium to good	4 25@4 75
Butchers, common to medium	3 25@3 75
Poor cows and scalawags	2 00@2 75
HOGS—Choice packing and butchers	5 50@5 65
Fair to good butchers	5 40@5 50
Light medium butchers	5 25@5 35
Shoats	4 00@4 50
SHEEP AND LAMBS—	
Fair to good shipping wethers	4 25@4 50
Common to medium	2 25@3 75
Extra lambs	4 25@4 75
Common to medium lambs	3 50@4 00

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.
Cattle	961	...
Hogs	1,519	136
Sheep and lambs	830	...
Horses and mules	164	84
Total	3,474	220

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, receipts for two days 5,200 head, making 13,400 head for the week; the market is extremely dull; common and medium grades are a fraction lower; good and prime steers have been scarce all week; there is but little change in selling values; extremes for steers to-day $5@7 25 ℘ cwt live weight; exporters used 60 car-loads, mainly received direct from the West; shipments from New York for the week 1,860 head of live cattle, 475 head of live sheep, 7,368 quarters of beef, 1,619 carcasses of mutton and 75 dressed pigs; shipments from all United States ports for the week, 3,516 head of live cattle, 1,260 head of live sheep, 9,194 quarters of beef, 1,600 closed carcasses of mutton and 75 dressed pigs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 14,900 head, making 40,780 head for the week; market dull and lower on all grades except prime and choice; extremes $4 25@5 65 ℘ cwt for sheep and $5 75@7 50 for lambs, exclusive of 4 car-loads of export sheep, which sold at $6 75@7, and a car-load of choice lambs at $7 62½.

HOGS—Receipts 17,100 head, making 40,420 head for the week; market dull and weak for live hogs at $5 75@6 10 ℘ cwt.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 21,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; good hogs 10c higher; light stock weak; packing $5 15@5 55; packing and shipping $5 60@6 25; light $5@5 60; skips $3 25@5.

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000 head; shipments 1,200 head; market is dull and prices are from 10 to 25c lower on shipping grades; exports $6 10@6 60; good to choice shipping $5 40@5 90; common to medium $4 10@5 30; Texans $4 50@5 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,500 head; shipments 1,400 head; market easier; inferior to fair $3@4 ℘ cwt; medium to good $4 25@4 75; choice to extra $5@5 50; Texas sheep $3 50@4 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS—The Drovers' Journal British cable from Liverpool says the market is in a better condition; best American cattle sold ½c higher at 15½c ℘ lb for dressed; sheep 19c; tops being 1c higher.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,100 head; shipments 900 head; the supply is scant and quality poor; no top grades in the market and prices are rather weak; exporters $6 20@6 50; good to choice shipping steers $5 50@6 10; common to fair $4 50@5 40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 500 head; market quiet; common to medium $2 50@3 25; fair to good $3 50@4 40; prime to choice $4 50@5.

HOGS—Packing are steady at $5 40@5 75; shippers stand off, owing to the advance in freights; light nominally $5 25@5 40; heavy $5 60@6; receipts 6,400 head; shipments 4,000 head.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 1,200 head; market weak and prices 10c lower; native steers of 1,058 to 1,545 lbs sold at $4 90@6 10; stockers and feeders $3 35@4 50; cows $3 25@4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000 head; market steady; sales at $5 05@5 70, with the bulk at $5 40@5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 69 head; market quiet and unchanged; common natives of 77 lbs average sold at $2.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Market active; receipts 2,900 head; prime $7 25@7 50; good $6 75@7; medium $6@6 50; common $5@5 75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active; receipts 13,000 head; prime $6@6 25; good $5 50@5 75; medium $4 50@5 25; common $3 50@4 25; lambs $6 50@7 25.

HOGS—Are active; receipts 5,300 head; selling at $8@9.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Market fairly active and prices ⅛@¼c higher; very best $6 37½@6 87½; first quality $5 50@6 37½; medium $4 25@5 25; ordinary $3@4; most sales at $4 50@6 50; receipts 687 head.

HOGS—Full supply and fair to good demand; quotations, $7@8 50; receipts 7,935 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3,118 head; quotations, sheep $3@6; lambs $4@6.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—HOGS—Are weak; common and light $4 40@5 65; packing and butchers $5 25@6 40; receipts 4,500 head; shipments 875 head.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour is dull and unchanged; common to choice spring wheat $3 50@5; Minnesota $3 50@4 25; baker's $4 75@5 75; patents $6 50@7; winter wheats, Southern Illinois and Missouri $4 75@5 75; Michigan $4@5 50. Regular wheat, demand active but prices are unsettled and lower; market opened ⅜@1⅛c lower, then advanced 1@1½c, but again broke and fell to the lowest point for the day, or 1⅛c under Saturday's rates; the market closed within about ⅜c of inside prices; sales ranged: seller January 89¾@91¼c, closing at 90½c; seller February 90⅝@91⅜c, closing at 91c; seller March 91½@92⅝c, closing at 92c; seller May 97⅜@98⅝c, closing at 97⅞c; No 2 Chicago spring 89⅝@90¼c, closing at 90⅛c; No 3 Chicago spring 74@80c; No 2 red winter closed at 96c. Corn, demand active, and prices averaged a shade lower on the whole range, with cash and January showing the greatest weakness; the market opened ¾@1⅛c lower, rallied 9-16c, but receded again and closed ⅜@⅝c under Saturday: sales ranged: Cash 52⅜@53⅛c, closing at 52⅞@53⅛c; seller January 52⅝@53⅜c, closing at 53⅛c; seller February 53⅛@54⅛c, closing at 53⅝c; seller March 53⅝@54⅛c, closing at 53⅞c; seller May 57⅜@58⅜c, closing at 58⅜c; seller June ruled ⅛@¼c under May. Oats quiet and steady, with prices at a decline of ¼@⅜c; sales ranged: Cash 32⅛c; seller January 32⅛@32⅜c, closing at 32⅜c; seller February 32⅛@32⅝c, closing at 32½c; seller March 32⅞@33c, closing at 32⅞c; seller April 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅛c; seller May 36⅞@37⅝c, closing at 37⅛@37⅜c. Rye is quiet but steady at 58c. Barley is dull at 59c. Flax seed is higher at $1 45. Pork is in fair demand; the market opened a shade lower, but subsequently advanced 5@10c, but settled back to medium figures and prices closed steady; sales ranged: Cash $14 62½@14 75; seller January $14 60@14 65; seller February $14 60@14 75, closing at $14 65@14 67½; seller March $14 80@14 92½, closing at $14 82½@14 85; seller May $15 10@15 25, closing at $15 17½@15 20. Lard is in fair demand and prices nominally unchanged; sales ranged: Cash and seller January $8 80@8 85; seller February $8 80@8 92½, closing at $8 85@8 87½; seller March $8 95@9 02½, closing at $8 97½@9; seller May $9 15@9 25, closing at $9 17½@9 20. Bulk meats are in fair demand; shoulders 6.35c; short rib sides 7.75c; short clear sides 8c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; choice to fancy creamery 24@34c; choice to fancy dairy 20@27c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged at 25c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 15. Receipts: Flour 23,000 barrels; wheat 50,000 bushels; corn 268,000 bushels; oats 135,000 bushels; rye 7,000 bushels; barley 31,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 16,000 barrels; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 86,000 bushels; oats 24,000 bushels; rye 11,000 bushels; barley 16,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 2,305,000 bushels; January declined ⅛c, February advanced ⅛c and May ⅛c. Corn, sales 400,000 bushels; rates unchanged. Oats, sales 110,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Pork, sales 5,000 barrels; May declined 2½c. Lard, sales 2,000 tierces; prices unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—FLOUR—The market is dull; receipts 13,000 barrels; exports 3,300 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 60@3 25; common to good extra $3 15@3 75; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; good to choice $3 80@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 20@6 25; St. Louis $3 20@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@7.

GRAIN—Wheat, spot lots are 1½@2c lower; options feverish and very much excited; opening 1¼@2⅛c lower, fluctuated rapidly during the day, and closed very steady, with a recovery of 1¼@2c; receipts 16,000 bushels; exports none; No 2 old spring $1 01; ungraded red 89c@1 10; No 3 red 97¾@99½c; No 2 red $1 03¼@1 03¾; posted No 2 red $1 01@1 03¼; ungraded white $1 01; No 2 red seller January, sales of 296,000 bushels at $1 03¾@1 04, closing at $1 04; seller February, sales of 3,152,000 bushels at $1 04@1 06¼, closing at $1 06; seller March, sales of 2,440,000 bushels at $1 07¼@1 09½, closing at $1 08¾; seller April, sales of 344,000 bushels at $1 10@1 11¼, closing at $1 11¼; seller May, sales of 3,496,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 13¼, closing at $1 13¼. Corn, spot lots firm; options opened ⅛@¾c lower, but afterward advanced ¾@1c and closed dull with a reaction of ⅛@⅜c; receipts 70,000 bushels; exports 22,000 bushels; ungraded 49½@64c; No 3 60½c; steamer 61c; No 2 62⅛@64⅛c; No 2 white 68½c; No 2 seller January 61¾@62⅛c, closing at 62¼c; seller February 62¾@63⅛c, closing at 62⅞c; seller March 63⅛@64c, closing at 63⅛c; seller May 64⅜@66c, closing at 65⅝c. Oats are ¼@½c better; receipts 21,000 bushels; exports none; mixed Western 39½@41c; white do 41@45½c.

HAY—Is dull and weak at 50@55c ℘ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot fair Rio is quiet but steady at 12¼@12⅜c; options are 5 points lower; sales of 6,250 bags No 7 Rio, seller February at 11c; 7,500 bags seller March at 11.15@11.20c; 1,250 bags seller April at 11.30c; 3,500 bags seller May at 11.30@11.35; 1,500 bags seller June at 11.45c; 250 bags seller July at 11.50c. Sugar is quiet but firm; common to prime 7⅛@7⅜c; Muscovado 6½@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7⅝c; fair to good refining is quoted at 5 13-16@5 15-16c; refined is lower; C 6@6⅛c; extra C 6⅛@6⅜c, white extra C 6⅝c; yellow C 5⅝@5¾c; yellow 5⅝@5¾c; off A 6⅛@7⅛c; centrifugal 6⅝@7⅛c; mold A 7⅝c; standard A 7 7-16@7½c; confectioners' A 7⅛c; cut loaf and crushed 8⅛c; powdered A 8⅛@8⅜c; granulated 7⅝@7⅞c; cubes 8⅛c. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; 50 test refining 25½@26c; New Orleans 30@55c; Porto Rico 35@45c; English islands 35@40c. Rice is steady and fairly active; domestic 4½@7½c; Rangoon 4⅜@4⅝c; Patna 4⅞@5½c.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet; United Pipe-line $1 09½; crude 7¾@8½c; refined 9⅛c for 70¼ test.

TALLOW—Is quiet but steady; prime city 7⅝@7 11-16c.

ROSIN—Is quiet but firm at $1 50@1 55.

TURPENTINE—Is dull at 35c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; new mess $14 50@15; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet but firm; extra mess $12. Cut meats are nominal; hams, long cut 10½c; Cumberland 8c. Lard is steady; prime steam $9 20; seller January $9 14; seller February $9 17@9 22; seller March $9 27@9 30; seller April $9 37@9 39; seller May $9 42@9 47; seller June $9 47@9 49.

BUTTER—Is quiet but firm.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand and market firm for choice; Western flat 10@12c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is firm; common 4¼@4⅜c.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Flour is unchanged; family $3 70@3 80; choice $4 50@4 60; fancy $5 15@5 50. Wheat was lower and slow; No 2 red sold at $1 01¼ regular cash; $1 01¼@1 01½ seller January; $1 01¾@1 02⅛, closing at $1 02, seller February; $1 03⅝@1 04¼, closing at $1 04, seller March; $1 06⅝@1 07¼, closing at $1 06⅞, seller May; No 3 red 95½@96c. Corn was lower and inactive; No 2 mixed sold at 47⅜@48⅛c cash; 47¼@47⅝c seller January; 47⅝c seller February; 49c seller March; 51⅛@51⅝c seller May. Oats are lower; 33⅛@33⅜c cash; 33⅜c seller January; 32⅝c seller February; 36⅛@36⅜c seller May. Rye is quiet at 56c. Barley is dull at 50@80c for American. Lead is firm; 4c asked and 3.90c bid. Butter is steady; creamery 30@35c; dairy 20@28c. Eggs are steady at 22c. Flax seed nominal at $1 35. Hay quiet; prairie $10@11; timothy $11@14. Bran firm at 73c at the mill. Corn meal is firm at $2 30. Whisky is steady at $1 15. Pork is strong but slow; old $14 65; new $16. Bulk meats are firm; car-lots of long clear sides 7¼c; short rib sides 7.55@7.65c; short clear sides 7⅝@7.85c. Bacon is firm; long clear sides 8.15@8.20c; short rib sides 8⅛c; short clear sides 8½c. Lard is steady at $8 80. Receipts: Flour 5,000 barrels; wheat 41,000 bushels; corn 81,000 bushels; oats 33,000 bushels; rye none; barley 5,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 7,000 barrels; wheat 52,000 bushels; corn 36,000 bushels; oats 8,000 bushels; rye 9,000 bushels; barley none.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—At the afternoon board wheat was strong and higher; $1 01⅞ bid January; $1 02⅛ seller February; $1 04⅛@1 04⅜ bid March; $1 07⅛@1 07⅛ seller May. Corn was higher; 47⅝c bid January; 48⅛c seller February; 49⅛c bid March; 52⅜@52⅝c seller May. Oats higher; 32⅝c seller January; 33c seller February; 33⅛c seller March; 36⅝c seller May.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Flour, market weak; Pennsylvania family $4 80; Ohio clear $5 60; do straight $5 90; Southern Illinois straight $5 62½; winter patents $6 15@6 25; Minnesota bakers, clear, $5 25; do straight $5 50; Minnesota patent process $6 50. Rye flour is steady at at $3 62½@3 75. Buckwheat flour, choice lots of pure are scarce and wanted; mixtures dull at $3@3 25 ℘ cwt. Wheat declined 1@1½c, but subsequently reacted ⅜@½c and closed steady; No 3 red in elevator 93c; No 2 red $1 04; No 2 red seller January $1 03@1 04¾; seller February $1 04½@1 05¼; seller March $1 06⅜@1 07⅛; seller April $1 09@1 09¾; seller May $1 11¼@1 11¾. Corn, options opened ⅛@⅜c lower, but most of the decline was recovered afterward and the market closed firm; car lots dull and weak; rejected yellow 58@59c; steamer white 57c; steamer mixed 57@58c; sail mixed 60c; sail mixed seller January 59⅝@60⅛c; seller February 60⅜@60⅝c; seller March 61@61⅝c; seller April 61⅝@62c; seller May 62⅜@63⅛c. Oats are steady; No 3 white 44c; No 2 white 45c. Provisions are dull but steady. Beef, city family $13 50@14; do packed $12@12 50; do No 1 mess $11; India mess, f. o. b., $24@24 50. Pork, new mess $15 75@16; prime new mess $15@15 50. Hams, smoked 12½@14c. Lard is quiet; city refined $9 50@9 75; steam $9 25; butchers' loose $8 50@8 75. Butter is dull, except fancy, which sold well up; creamery extra 35@38c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., extras 18@25c; Western good to extra 18@24c; rolls 12@20c. Eggs are easier; extras 33@34c; ice-house 28@30c; limed 24@25c. Cheese is in fair demand and market firm; full creamery 13@13½c; Western fair to good 11½@12½c. Petroleum is quiet but steady; refined 9¼@9⅜c. Whisky is dull at $1 20. Receipts: Flour 1,000 barrels; wheat 2,300 bushels; corn 6,000 bushels; oats 4,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 32,000 bushels; corn 10,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine $3@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5@5 75. Wheat, Western is lower and active, closing a shade better; No 2 Western winter red spot and seller January $1 04⅛@1 04⅜; seller February $1 05⅛@1 05¾; seller March $1 07⅛@1 07½; seller May $1 11⅛@1 11⅞. Corn, Western is steady and dull; mixed spot 60@61c; seller February 60¼@60⅜c; seller May 65c asked. Oats are firmer; Western white 44@46c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 42@46c. Rye is quiet at 72@75c. Hay is steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13@15 ℘ ton. Provisions are steady. Mess pork $15 25. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 7@8⅝c. Bacon, shoulders 7⅛c; clear rib sides 9⅛c. Hams 13¾@14¼c. Lard, refined 10c. Butter, Western packed is dull at 10@25c; creamery is firm at 25@35c. Eggs are steady; fresh 32@33c; pickled 20@23c. Petroleum is nominal; refined 9¼@9⅜c. Sugar is quiet and steady; A soft 7⅜c. Coffee is quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11⅛@12⅛c. Whisky is steady at $1 18@1 18½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer are dull; cotton [illegible]; flour 1s 9d per barrel; grain is nominal at 4d. Receipts: Flour 1,400 barrels; wheat 6,000 bushels; corn 10,000 bushels; oats 5,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 11,000 bushels; corn 25,000 bushels; oats 2,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 861,000 bushels; corn 41,000 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Flour is steady and unchanged; family $4@4 50; high grades $4 87½@5 65. Corn is quiet but firm at 62c. Oats are quiet but steady; choice 50c. Corn meal is dull at at $2 60. Hay is steady; common $10@12; prime $15@16; choice $17@17 50. Pork is in good demand; old is higher at $15 12½; new $15 50. Lard is steady; tierce refined $8 75; keg $9 25. Bulk meats are steady with a fair demand; shoulders, packed 6.20c; long clear and clear rib sides 7⅝c. Bacon is scarce and firm; no shoulders on hand; long clear and clear rib sides 8⅜c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased are dull and unchanged at 12½@13c. Whisky steady; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee is strong; Rio cargoes, common to prime 10½@13¾c. Sugar is steady with a good demand; common to good common 4⅝@5c; fair to fully fair 5⅛@5⅝c; prime to choice 5¾@6c; yellow clarified 6⅜@7c; white clarified 7⅜c; granulated 7⅝c. Molasses, demand active; centrifugal 17@30c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 34@48c. Rice strong; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅛@5⅞c. Bran is scarce and firm at $1. Cotton active seed oil, prime crude 37@38c; summer yellow refined 42@44c. Sight exchange on New York par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills 483½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Flour is quiet and nominal. Wheat is steadier; No 2 Milwaukee 90½c; seller January 90⅛c; seller February 90⅝c; seller March 91⅝c; seller May 97⅛c. Corn is lower; No 2 52½c. Oats are nominally unchanged; No 2 32¾@33c. Rye is lower; No 1 61c; No 2 58@58½c. Barley is stronger; No 2 spring 59½c; seller February 59½c; No 3 extra spring 50½c. Provisions are easier. Mess pork $14 70 cash and seller January; $15 20 seller May. Lard, prime steam $8 85 cash and seller January; $8 90 seller February. Sweet pickled hams 10@10½c. Live hogs are steady at $5 10@5 70; dressed hogs are scarce at $6 50@6 75. Butter firm and in good demand; choice creamery 30@32c; others unchanged. Cheese is quiet at 12½@13½c. Eggs are firm at 24@26c. Receipts: Wheat 10,000 bushels; corn 44,000 bushels; oats 28,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 7,500 bushels; corn 5,500 bushels; oats 10,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Flour is quiet; family $4 50@4 85; fancy $5@5 40. Wheat is dull and nominal. Corn is steady with a fair demand; No 2 mixed 52c. Oats are easier at 36¼@37½c. Rye is quiet at 64c. Barley is easier; extra No 3 fall 62c. Pork is dull at $15 25. Lard is easier at $8 80. Bulk meats are quiet but firm; shoulders 6⅝c; clear rib sides 7½c. Bacon is firm; shoulders 7¼c; short rib sides 8⅛c; short clear sides 8⅜c. Whisky is steady and firm at $1 14. Butter is dull; Ohio creamery 35c; choice dairy 23c. Linseed oil is steady at 55@56c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Wheat is lower; No 2 red winter 98c. Corn is steady; mixed 48c. Oats are steady; mixed 34½c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Cotton is quiet; middling 10 11-16@10 13-16c; futures dull but steady; seller January 10.70c; seller February 10.78c; seller March 10 95c; seller April 11.10c; seller May 11.23c; seller June 11.36c; seller July 11.48c; seller August 11.56c; seller September 11.22c; seller October 10.80c; seller November 10.70c. Future deliveries were quiet, and lost 3-100@5-100c; later months declined, recovered, and at the third call May brought 11.22c and July 11.48c. Futures closed: January 2-100c dearer, and the balance 1-100@2-100c lower than Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton steady; middling 10 7-16c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 11-16c; net receipts 5,221 bales; gross 6,370 bales; exports to France 3,000 bales; exports to the continent 4,600 bales; exports coastwise 1,900 bales; sales 5,000 bales; stock 436,775 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅛c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 2,300 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,400 bales; exports coastwise 2,500 bales; sales 3,100 bales; stock 95,975 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Cotton steady and strong; middling 10⅝c; sales 2,500 bales; receipts 1,400 bales; shipments 1,300 bales; stock 64,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅝c; receipts 885 bales; shipments 6,020 bales; stock 104,500 bales; sales 1,400 bales.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Cotton is in fair demand; middling 10½c.

Oil Markets.

BRADFORD, Jan. 14.—Crude oil, the market was weak; total runs Saturday and Sunday 96,905 barrels; total shipments 85,560 barrels; charters 33,410 barrels; clearances 7,242,000 barrels. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 12⅝ and closed at $1 09⅝; highest price $1 12⅝, lowest $1 09⅜.

OIL CITY, Jan. 14.—Petroleum, market opened at $1 12⅝; highest price $1 12⅝, lowest $1 09⅛, and closed at $1 09⅛; sales 5,885,000 barrels; clearances Saturday 7,972,000 barrels; runs 65,798 barrels; shipments 81,348 barrels; charters 33,410 barrels.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—Petroleum is active; the market opened weak, and under heavy selling, the result of unfavorable field news broke from $1 12⅜ to $1 10⅞, recovering slightly and closing at $1 11¼.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—Petroleum, the market is unchanged; standard white 110 deg. test 8½c.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 31½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A large number of buyers were present, and in ginghams, dress goods and other specialties there was a good trade. In cotton goods there was more doing, and the market shows greater steadiness.

The Foreign Grain Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the British grain trade the past week, says: "The weather continues mild; trade goes from bad to worse; all else but sound samples of wheat are absolutely unsalable. Flour ruled dull at 6d to 1s lower. Barley was steady. Wheat afloat was unimproved from cargoes off coast; there were but 5 arrivals, 2 sold, 1 withdrawn, and 5 remained, including 3 cargoes of No 2 American red winter wheat.

"Sales of English wheat for the past week 44,144 quarters at 38s 9d per quarter, against 52,389 quarters at 40s per quarter for the corresponding period last year."

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 6 P. M.—Bar silver 50 13-16. Consols for money 101 9-16; do account 101¾. Railroad Bonds—Milwaukee and St. Paul 94½; Illinois Central 138; Pennsylvania Central 60¾; New York Central 116¼; Erie 27; do seconds 93½; Reading 29¼. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day £12,000. Turpentine, spirits 25s.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Rentes 76f 70c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—Petroleum 21⅛m.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, 5 P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged; middling upland 6d; middling Orleans 6 3-16d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 10,700 bales. Corn, old Western mixed 5s 6d. Prime mess pork 70s. Beef, extra India mess 112s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, 3:30 P. M.—Pork, prime Western mess steady at 65s. Lard, prime Western steady at 45s 6d. Beef, extra India mess firmer at 109s. Hams, long cut steady at 53s. Corn, old mixed dull at 5s 7d; new mixed dull at 5s 4d. Turpentine, spirits dull at 26s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports 10,750 quarters, from Pacific ports 22,000 quarters, from other sources 50,000 quarters; corn 14,500 quarters.

A Prosperous Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The shrinkage which affected railroad and other business in 1883 did not reach life insurance, to judge by the returns just made by the Equity Life Assurance Society of the United States. That company reports the writing of policies in that year amounting to $80,500,000.

MEDICAL.

DR. WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Syrup
—OR—
CHILL CURE
THE BEST.
It Cures Every Form of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.
The Chill When Broken, Does Not Return.
THE reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies. In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the Liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the Liver and the Stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of Chills and Fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured; that is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S TONIC never fails to cure the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

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DISPENSARY,
313 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson Streets, near Market St.,
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SYPHILIS, the direst affliction of mankind, and unless thoroughly cured, entails untold evils on man, woman, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its baleful extension, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system.
GONORRHEA, cured in from two to five days.
GLEET AND STRICTURE, however obstinate and complicated, permanently cured.
CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, and other unpleasant symptoms, successfully treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, yet so effective that it cures the worst cases, though the bones of the nose have become affected.
SKIN DISEASES, treated with eminent success.
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, and all other diseases of the Rectum, cured without the use of the knife or caustic.
SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY, the result of self-abuse and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Defective Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society and loss of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and unhappy, positively cured in half the time usually required. The treatment does not interfere with business, nor expose the patient. Charges reasonable and CURES GUARANTEED. Consultation and correspondence confidential.
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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
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CITY FEATURES.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Chill Cure. Merely breaking the chill is not sufficient—the cause must be removed Wintersmith's Chill Cure never fails. Sold or all druggists.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—*No. 605 Fourteenth st opposite Ebbitt House. O. O. Stanley, Manager.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room, 5 Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1884.

IN FINE ROBES.

John Williams Arrested, Charged With Stealing from Dr. Dave Yandell.

Officers Harlow and Burk yesterday arrested a colored man named John Williams, who was trying to sell two fine buggy robes and a set of harness. He was lodged in jail, and the property proved to belong to Dr. Dave Yandell. It leaked out that two policemen had met Williams about 2 o'clock in the morning with the articles and took him in tow. He said the robes belonged to Col. Alfrend, for whom he worked, and offered to go there with the officers. His mother worked at Col. Alfriend's, and when the officers took him there they woke her up and asked about the matter, not knowing who she was. She at once dropped to what was going on, and stated that the man was all right and the harness and robes belonged there. The officers then released him, and he put the articles in the stable. After they left he coolly went out and got them and was selling them to a second-hand dealer when arrested.

Penny-wise, Pound-foolish.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Among the bills introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives last week is one to provide ways and means to enable the City of Louisville to collect taxes from certain corporations, among them the Preachers' Aid Society, Norton Infirmary, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Young Men's Christian Association. With these are included numbers of others, some of which are business corporations, run for the purpose of making a profit for the corporators. However just it may be to tax corporations of this latter class, it certainly is neither just nor wise to impose a tax on the property of such corporations as are expressly named above. They are not corporations established for profit; they have no shareholders; they declare no dividends. No motive exists for the establishment of them, except the good of the community. The one sentiment that keeps them up is public spirit.

The passage of the act would put the city of Louisville in the strange position of seeking to divert, to the purpose of paying her own municipal expenses, trust funds—money given to provide for the relief of the sick, the support of the needy, the tuition free of charge of students, and the administration of charity. It would put the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the still stranger position of inducing men to give freely to these objects, under the statute provisions that the property should be exempt from taxation, and then imposing a tax on that property to pay the municipal expenses of Louisville. As a matter of State pride, the Commonwealth can not afford to enact such a law.

As to some of the corporations named, the constitutionality of such an act is doubtful. A charter exempting from taxation and enacting that the provisions of that charter "shall have perpetual continuance and authority" does not seem to be within the purview of the act of 1856. It would seem that the city of Louisville had been cursed with enough tax litigation on constitutional questions already.

The impolicy of such a statute in a financial point of view is plain. Take, for instance, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, an institution which affords tuition free to students preparing for the ministry. The people of Kentucky thought the presence of that seminary in their midst so important that they induced its removal from South Carolina to Kentucky, by granting it a charter providing for its exemption from taxation; and public-spirited citizens contributed to its endowment. It brings to Louisville, say 150 students, who expend among us, on an average, say $300 annually, making some $45,000 set afloat in our city every year. Is it wise to cripple an institution like this? Of course this is but an instance, although a flagrant one. The ultimate results of taxing such institutions must be injurious to the city, considered simply as a matter of dollars and cents; and it is not too much to say that the provoking of litigation on constitutional questions, and putting the State in the beggarly position of violating her implied faith—a position humiliating to Kentucky's State pride—will be a modern instance of the ancient maxim, "Penny-wise and pound-foolish."

OBSERVER.

An Eloping Couple Married.

Edward Wilson and Mary Lambert, an eloping couple from the county, were married yesterday by 'Squire McCann. Wilson is a farmer, and had planed the elopement several days ago. He had been hauling wood all day and she met him on the road, and, jumping into the heavy wagon, they drove rapidly to town. A license was procured without much difficulty and they were soon married. They then drove home again through the snow, contented and happy.

TWO COLUMNS of official communications are published in the Baltimore, Md., *News*, from representative men all over the world, certifying to the efficacy of St Jacobs Oil, the pain conqueror.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Holds Its Annual Meeting, Receives Official Reports and Amends Its By-Laws.

An Enthusiastic Election, With Good Humor on Top, Without Any Ballot-Box Stuffing.

Four Hundred and Twenty-six Votes Cast, Re-electing Seventeen of the Old Members.

Nine New Members Go Into the Management, Selected from all the Tickets and Trades.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR PREDICTED.

The largest number of merchants that ever assembled on 'Change attended the annual meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, and notwithstanding the partisan zeal that has been manifested in the canvass for the new directory the utmost good feeling prevailed, and all present evinced great interest in the work before them. President Green called the meeting to order shortly after 10 o'clock, and after the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting presented his report of the condition of the trust confided to his hands.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 14, 1884.—*To the Members of the Board of Trade*—Gentlemen: It is again my pleasant duty to submit a report of the condition of your Board of Trade for year 1883.

As will be seen from the carefully prepared report of the Superintendent and Chairman of the various Standing Committees the affairs of this institution are in a most flourishing state. The rents continue to increase, the debt is being diminished, the membership growing and the work of the board broadening.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

All of the rooms and offices are rented to good, prompt-paying tenants, and the revenues from this source continue to show a satisfactory increase. In my last report the surplus revenues for the year 1883 were estimated to be about $3,000. It would have amounted to about that but for an unfavorable decision of our courts, holding us liable for taxes for year of (1879) purchase of this building. Our attorneys, however, hope for a more favorable result in the Supreme Court, where the case is now awaiting trial.

The exact surplus for 1883 was $——; of this $2,089 24 was paid for taxes and $1,000 invested in the first-mortgage bonds of the Board of Trade.

For year 1884 leases have now been made which will insure a revenue of $14,000, and negotiations are in progress which will probably increase the amount some hundreds of dollars. The probable necessary expenses are $5,500 for interest, and $3,257 46 for heat, water, light, repairs, insurance, etc., leaving a probable surplus of $5,185 54. The surplus grows from year to year, and has now reached such proportions that if continuously applied to the reduction of the bonded debt would be more than sufficient to pay off all the bonds before their maturity.

PURCHASE AND CANCELLATION OF BONDS.

From the surplus revenues of the real estate and commercial departments, and revenues remaining from subscriptions for relief of flood sufferers, there has been purchased $14,200 of the first and second mortgage income bonds. Of these, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Finance Committee, your Board of Directors have ordered the cancellation and destruction of first mortgage bonds purchased with the surplus from real estate and commercial departments, amounting to $9,000. The bonds outstanding now amount to $46,000 of first mortgage bonds and $45,000 of second mortgage income bonds. Of these the Board of Trade hold $4,200 proceeds of surplus subscriptions to flood sufferers, and $1,000 belonging to commercial department. These are second mortgage income bonds.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department continues to show marked and important progress. The revenues of the department permitting, the Transportation Committee was voted such an appropriation as would enable them to employ a competent Secretary with full knowledge of transportation matters. They were fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Lafayette, whose long experience with the various railroads in this section make him familiar with the commerce of Louisville. Thus, without further tax than the small sums paid for annual dues, the members of the board are given all the advantages of a freight bureau. Our members, I regret to say, have not been so eager to avail themselves of this important adjunct to commercial prosperity as they would were they familiar with the facilities for information here offered and the power of such a bureau backed by the full Board of Trade.

A Call Board has been established, and, in spite of many discouraging circumstances, has assembled daily. In the absence of that speculative demand upon which the Call Boards of other cities rely, and the dullness of some branches of trade largely consumers of grain, it was not expected that the transactions would be large. But, on the whole, the result of the work has been gratifying, and will eventually result in great benefit to this market. To the faithful few who have been so persistent and regular in their attendance at the meetings of the Call Board the members generally should show their appreciation by their own presence, and in every other way aid them in this very important matter of daily attendance. This is the special work to which I called your attention in my last report. I am glad to see it begun and so bravely continued, and hope that by the end of another year daily attendance will have become a habit and a necessity.

DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEEMEN.

Your Board of Directors have continued their regular weekly meetings, and have endeavored to thoughtfully consider and dispose of all matters properly requiring their attention. Together with the members of the various committees they have been attentive and faithful to the duties imposed by their position, and with remarkably few exceptions have been regular in attendance at the meetings, and in the interest of this institution have given much valuable time and labor.

I have now been connected with this Board of Trade as its chief executive officer for a little more than two years and a half, and during that period, I trust, without seeming egotism, refer to some of the work accomplished. The rents have increased nearly fifty per cent., the membership more than doubled, the debt greatly diminished, and the organization, it is believed, greatly improved. It has been my object to give aid and direction to that spirit of liberality and enterprise which I have found to exist so generally, and to make of this Board of Trade not only a commercial exchange, but a medium for all organized work of interest to our commerce. This work has been most varied and important.

The views of this body upon the subject of the bankrupt law attracted wide-spread interest and commendation, as did those expressed before the Trunk-line Railroad Commissioners, whose final report more fully coincided with our action than with that of any other similar commercial body which presented its views for their consideration.

Here has the poor and unfortunate found relief and assistance; here, too, was the great railroad celebration conceived and organized, as was also the great Exposition whose work has just closed. In this connection it is most gratifying to state that in all this outside work, directly in charge of the Board of Trade, efficient, enthusiastic and competent men have been always ready to do the work, and that in every instance involving the expenditure of money—always abundantly subscribed—the expenditures have been within the amounts available and a surplus turned in. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. GREEN, President.

Superintendent J. M. Wright submitted a tabulated statement of the receipts and disbursements of the board for 1883, and a consolidated report of the same for the past five years. The reports of the President and Superintendent presented a very gratifying condition of the affairs of the institution, and met with the hearty approval of all the stockholders. Maj. Wright also read the names of the members who have died during the past year, which was referred to a suitable committee with instructions to report resolutions expressive of the regard entertained for the memory of the deceased members.

The following is the death-roll for the year:

Isaac H. Tyler, April 9.
Isaac Wolf, October 30.
James Wallwork, November 9.
E. W. Hamilton, December 11.
M. J. Haden, December 28.
A. Raidt, January 6.
W. Hyatt, January 7.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following very complete report of the Building Committee, giving the original cost of the property, subsequent outlay and running expenses of the Board of Trade building and the revenue derived from rentals, was presented by Mr. W. A. Robinson:

MR. JOHN E. GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE—*Sir:* The Building Committee respectfully submit the following report of the condition of the real-estate department of the Board of Trade:

The agreed price of the main building was the assumption of 100 Lithgow mortgage bonds of $1,000 each. The conveyance was made in July, 1879. By a decision of the Louisville Chancery Court, the Board of Trade, though its property after purchase was exempt from taxation, was made liable for taxes on the main building levied for the year 1879. After the purchase of the main building a lot just north of it was purchased and the Exchange Hall was built over it. The ownership of this lot involved a prorata of the cost of improving Murrell Court, the blind street or alley running along the north end of the building. The Lithgow bonds were bought in and canceled at the cost stated below, and certain desirable fixtures belonging to tenants were from time to time purchased. With this explanation the cost of the real estate of the Board of Trade is given as follows:

COST OF REAL ESTATE.

Cost of Lithgow bonds	$100,921 09
Taxes of 1879	2,039 24
Lot north of main building	1,500 00
Cost of Exchange Hall	3,993 37
Improving Murrell Court	145 81
Fixtures purchased	413 87
Total cost of real estate	$109,063 38

Subscriptions to capital stock of over one share, $10, were made payable in installments, and to secure the money needed for purchase of Lithgow bonds a rebate on cash payments was made which amounted in all to $411 67; this, with interest, $610 49, and commissions, $64, reduces the net receipts from capital stock subscriptions by the sum of $1,085 56, as shown by the statement of receipts and disbursements from June 1, 1879, to December 31, 1883, presented by the Superintendent.

To further increase the fund required for the purchase of the property, the Board of Trade issued fifty-five first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each, which were disposed of at par. For the same purpose the sum of $2,500 was borrowed from the revenue of the Commercial Department. The total of these resources of purchase money is stated below:

RESOURCES.

Capital stock	$51,080 00	
Less rebate, etc	1,085 56	
		$49,994 44
Sale of first mortgage bonds		55,000 00
Loan from commercial department		2,500 00
Total		$107,494 44
Excess of cost above resources		$1,568 94

This amount of $1,568 94 was drawn from rent earnings.

In 1880 the property was insured for a term of five years, which will expire in 1885. The total cost of insurance from the beginning has been $1,982 75. The total amount expended for repairs was 2,297 54, making the total of these two items $4,280 29, and the yearly average for repairs $510 56.

The total cost for the four and one-half years for heating, water, gas, janitor and cleaning has been $7,801 15, making a yearly average of $1,733 66. The first leases made by the Board of Trade provided for a per rate charge for heating, and the amount here stated gives only the net cost of heating. All the new leases are for a rental covering heat and water, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose lease will expire in 1885, is now the only tenant paying separately for heat. The gross sum expended for heating during the whole period was $6,764 84, and the total amount refunded was $3,874 94. The gross total of the above item is $11,676 00, making the yearly average $2,595 90, which will be the basis under the new arrangement.

The total receipts from rents have been $40,513 35, not including the rents for December, 1883, due Jan. 1, 1884. Out of this revenue the following expenditures have been made:

Dividends	$7,511 00
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	12,650 00
Interest on income bonds	2,686 17
Total	$22,847 17

In 1882 all the capital stock certificates were retired, members of the Board of Trade holding one share for membership, exchanging same for the new certificate of membership, thus canceling 447 shares. For value in cash was paid for 436 shares, and 4,225 shares were exchanged for income bonds. The total number and amount redeemed in cash and by exchange for bonds was:

4,661 shares, value of	$46,610 00
Income bonds issues	45,000 00
Paid for out of rent earnings	$1,610 00

As before shown the sum of $1,568 94 was paid on the real estate out of rent earnings. Out of the rent there has also been purchased one one-thousand-dollar first mortgage bond. The investment of surplus rent earnings therefore is:

Paid on real estate	$1,568 94
Paid for redemption of stock	1,610 00
Paid for first mortgage bond	1,000 00
Total invested out of earnings	$1,478 94

The change made in the arrangement of capital stock has placed the property of the Board of Trade in a highly favorable condition as to the interest bearing liability, as shown by the following comparison:

FORMER LIABILITE.

Capital stock	$51,080 00
First mortgage bonds	55,000 00
Loan from commercial department	2,500 00
	$109,300 00

PRESENT LIABILITY.

First mortgage bonds	$55,000 00
Income bonds	45,000 00
Loan from commercial department	2,500 00
	$102,500 00
Reduction of liability	$6,800 00

Of the present interest bearing liability the two departments of the Board of Trade run $10,000 and $2,500, making owned by Board of Trade $12,500, which leaves the outstanding present interest bearing liability $90,000. Formerly this outstanding liability was $106,080, which make the reduction in outstanding amount to $16,080. The board holds $4,200 of its own bonds in trust for the Relief fund.

The increase in the rent roll is stated in the following table:

		Increase.
Rent roll, July 1, 1879	$6,326 00	
Rent roll, Jan. 1, 1880	7,656 00	$1,330 00
Rent roll, Jan. 1, 1881	9,401 00	1,745 00
Rent roll, Jan. 1, 1882	9,888 00	487 00
Rent roll, Jan. 1, 1883	11,125 33	1,237 33
Rent roll, Jan. 1, 1884	13,989 00	2,863 67
Total increase		$7,063 00

The new leases do not provide for extra charge for heating, the average yearly cost of which is $1,228 29. This will make the net increase of rent roll since the beginning amount to $6,434 80.

Two of the leases executed January 1, 1884, and included in the rent-roll report for that day, do not go into effect until February 1, 1884. The probable surplus of rent earnings for the ensuing year may be gathered from the following statement, based upon the average annual expense of the past four and one-half years, and with allowance to be made for new rent rate not to take effect until February:

Estimate of rents	$13,989 00
Expense of heating, water, gas, janitor and cleaning material	$2,504 90
Office expenses	152 00
Ordinary repairs	510 56
Fixed charges—interest	5,550 00
Total estimated expenses	8,807 46
Probable surplus	$5,181 54

The committee desires to bear testimony to the careful and faithful attention given this important department by the Superintendent of the board. To him is due, in a large measure, its present gratifying and encouraging condition.

WM. A. ROBINSON, Chairman,
GEORGE GAULBERT,
ANDREW COWAN,
Committee.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14, 1884.

THE REPORT OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

followed, setting forth the organization of the freight bureau of the board, the objects and aims of such a department, and the results which had followed the admirable work performed by Mr. Lafayette, the Secretary of the Transportation Committee. By the efficient industry and zeal of the committee a remedy had been found for freight-rate discrimination against the city that had been of vast benefit to the business interests of Louisville. Mr. John B. McFerran paid a warm compliment to the committee and its secretary, and characterized it as being one of the most valuable departments of the Board of Trade. It was adopted, and a printed copy ordered to be sent to every member.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

The presentation of a certificate of honorary membership to Mr. W. N. Haldeman, of the COURIER-JOURNAL Company, was the next step in the regular order of business, but was postponed on account of the absence of that gentleman.

THE BY-LAWS.

The meeting then went into the consideration of the amendment to the by-laws proposed by the committee, which provides for an increase in the number of Directors, at the annual election in 1885, from twenty-five to twenty-seven, nine of whom should serve one year, nine two years and nine three years, and nine to be elected annually.

After the reading of the proposed amendment, Mr. Ham Davis moved as a substitute an amendment providing for twenty-six members of the directory, thirteen of whom should serve one year and thirteen two years; thirteen to be elected annually.

Mr. John M. Robinson moved to amend the original amendment by inserting 1884 in lieu of 1885, so that the change might take effect immediately.

A running discussion followed the proposed substitutes, during which there was some lively sparring.

Mr. Andrew Cowan favored Mr. Davis' substitute and was replied to by Mr. W. R. Knott, who thought it best to retain odd numbers in the directory. He feared that with even numbers a dead lock might result and cause trouble, which brought from Mr. Davis a protest against the consideration of suppositious troubles, and the assurance that there was no danger of a dead-lock in any event.

Mr. Garvin Bell then took the floor on a point of order that no amendment could be considered by the meeting unless it had been posted for fifteen days, as required by the by-laws, and suggested that the Davis substitute be declared out of order.

The Chair decided that the point of order was not well taken; that alterations in an amendment could very properly be acted upon whether they had been posted or not.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, but the ruling was sustained, which was the first indication of the drift of the sentiment of the meeting.

Mr. Brandeis moved to lay the entire matter on the table, which was voted down, and Mr. W. S. Long warned the meeting that there was danger of getting on illegal ground.

The question was called on Mr. Robinson's substitute, and the measure carried, but a motion to reconsider followed immediately, which carried the meeting back to the position occupied before the previous question was called.

Col. Thos. Bullitt opened the question of illegality again in regard to the posting of amendments, and said he thought he Chair erred in its decision.

Mr. A. E. Willson replied in a short, but very strong argument, sustaining the Chair, in which he was seconded by Maj. Wright, who explained the usages in parliamentary bodies on such questions, both of which arguments were received with applause, and settled the question.

The vote was again taken on Mr. Robinson's substitute and a division called for, which was effected by those in favor of the substitute moving to the north side of the hall and those against it to the south side. A count of noses was then made by Maj. Wright, which resulted in the defeat of the substitute. The vote stood 127 for to 81 against, and as it required a two-thirds vote under the ruling of the Chair it was decided lost.

The vote on the Davis substitute was then called for and carried unanimously.

This action fixed the number of Directors at twenty-six, one-half to serve for one year and the other half for two years.

An amendment was offered repealing the clause in the by-laws, by which the board is required to register grain certificates, which brought out the grain men, who opposed the amendment and asked to have the matter postponed. It was therefore laid on the table.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A verbal amendment was offered requiring the daily attendance of Directors on 'Change, which was withdrawn, when the election of Directors was declared the next thing in order.

The Chair appointed Messrs. John M. Robinson, Arthur Peter and A. Brandeis Judges of the election, when on motion it was resolved to keep the polls open till 5 o'clock, and take a recess till that hour.

The ballot box was placed on a table just inside of Maj. Wright's office, the Judges took their place around it with Maj. Wright as Clerk, the window was hoisted and the polls declared open. A rush was made for the ballot box, and for a short time there was a lively squeeze, but the enthusiasm in that direction did not continue long.

After the recess was taken, there was considerable discussion about the hall over President Green's ruling, by which a two-thirds vote was required to carry Mr. Robinson's substitute. Some held that the ruling was erroneous, and that a protest would have resulted in the Robinson substitute, but the tumult was so extensive just at that time that the point was not observed and the discovery was made too late to move a reconsideration. In fact, neither side caught sight of the point on which the good-natured victory was won until the battle was over.

Just before adjournment for recess Mr. Ham. Davis announced that in deference to the sentiment of a large number of members and the report of the committee in regard to proxy votes, those who had been securing proxies had determined not to insist upon the right. There was no law or precedent by which proxy votes could not be cast, but it might set a bad precedent, and in view of the good feeling that was manifested on all sides, no attempt would be made to use the proxies that had been named. Mr. Davis' statement was received with applause.

THE POLLS CLOSED.

At 5 o'clock the polls closed and the Judges entered upon the task of counting the votes, which proved a very formidable one. The ballots were first counted, during which process the names of all the candidates voted for were entered on the tally sheets with the votes given them.

After the result was transferred to the tally sheets the counting was conducted until all the votes cast for each candidate was footed, when the whole had to be condensed on one sheet. As some of the candidates' names had been entered more than once, this work required the greatest caution, and the total additions and condensations were not completed till 10:30 o'clock. A great many members remained to see the result, which was finally declared at the above hour. Errors may have crept into the count, and the judges will go over the sheets again to-day to verify the work. The total vote cast was 426, and only one man among the nominees—Mr. Will A. Robinson—was honored with every vote. The following are the 26 successful candidates, with the votes they received:

Wm. A. Robinson	426	John E. Green	295
Geo. Gaulbert	411	John T. Moore	294
Jno. H. Leathers	400	H. Verhoeff, Jr.	256
James C. Carter	382	Andrew Cowan	251
J. W. Stine	378	Charles T. Ballard	242
Thomas H. Sherley	374	Dexter Hewitt	240
J. B. Castleman	369	Al. T. Harris, Jr.	238
W. W. Hite	362	W. T. Rolph	235
J. Barkhouse	338	St. John Boyle	230
Wm. Cornwall, Jr.	324	H. O. Loving	229
H. C. Payne	321	Harry Weissinger	224
John B. McFerron	318	H. W. Davis	217
L. Leonard	304	Geo. C. Buchanan	217

THOSE WHO MISSED.

If the amendment fixing the directory at 27 had been adopted, Col. Duff Reed would have been a director, but as only 26 were needed, he was cut off with 216 votes—one less than the two lowest successful ballots, Mr. F. D. Carley followed close after Reed with 214 votes; W. R. Belknap next, with 207; S. E. Jones, 203; John Helm, 190; J. M. Culp, 189; Nick Finzer, 184; J. M. Fetter, 170; G. W. Tarletan, 154; David E. Dougherty, 147; E. W. Harman, 133; C. Stege, 130; J. C. Eisenman, 129; J. S. Dewey, 118; H. P. Forwood, 113, and D. K. Mason, 112. The votes for the rest of the candidates were not added. A great many complimentary votes were cast, which caused a number of names to appear on the sheets with a small following.

W. A. Robinson, George Gaulbert, John H. Leathers, James C. Carter, J. W. Stine, Thomas H. Sherley and J. Barkhouse were on all four of the tickets put in nomination. J. B. Castleman was on all three of the solid tickets. Henry C. Payne was on the Regular and Independent tickets; John B. McFarran, H. Verhoeff, Jr., and Harry Weissinger were on the Regular and Representative tickets, and H. W. Davis, George C. Buchanan and H. V. Loving were from the Independents. The rest of the candidates were from the Regulars, 22 out of 25 of the Regular ticket being elected. Will Robinson and W. W. Hite seem to have carried off the honors of the day, the former receiving the entire vote and the latter being in nomination but a few days. His name did not appear on any of the tickets.

Among the old Directors who failed to secure a re-election was Mr. F. D. Carley, a former President of the organization. It was generally understood that Mr. Carley would be absent from the city a greater part of the year, and a number of his friends neglected, therefore, to cast their votes for him.

Of the new directory the following seventeen were members of the old board: Julius Barkhouse, St. John Boyle, John B. Castleman, George Gaulbert, Andrew Cowan, John E. Green, Alfred T. Harris, Jr., Dexter Hewitt, John H. Leathers, L. Leonard, John B. McFerran, John T. Moore, Henry C. Payne, Wm. A. Robinson, J. W. Stine, H. Verhoeff, Jr., and C. T. Ballard.

WHILE pastor of the Canton church, New Jersey, some years ago, I temporarily lost my voice, and was in consequence unable to preach for nearly a year. Last spring I began to have all the symptoms of losing it again. I labored with great difficulty, fearing each time I preached would be the last. In July I commenced using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, at the same time rubbing my throat and chest freely with the Liniment. I gargled my throat daily according to the directions given in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, at the same time taking the Expectorant regularly. Feeling very much better, I discontinued the use of the Gargle and the Liniment, but still kept on with the Expectorant. This winter I have been more exposed, and preach oftener than for many years past, and yet my voice seems to be growing stronger, and were it not for the requirements of my calling, I firmly believe a permanent cure would be effected by the Expectorant. At all events the good it has done, and is doing me, makes me anxious to recommend it to all who are suffering from throat or lung complaints.—*Elder W. Pike Walker, Washington County, N. J.*

AN entertainment will be given by the Band of Hope of the First English Lutheran Sunday-school to-night at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody invited.

THAT "PANKEY" NOTE.

The President of the Base Ball Club Sued On a Note He Claims He Did Not Give—The Trouble With the Eclipse Club.

A MIXED CASE.

A suit of rather a complicated nature was brought up in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. It was an action by Wm. A. Buckley to recover $600 on a note given by one H. Pankey, who, the plaintiff claims, is Mr. J. H. Pank, a former well-known citizen of this place. The note was drawn in favor of "H. Pankey," and made payable at the German Security Bank of this city. Plaintiff states in his petition that the note came into his hands through one J. H. Morris, and as it had been presented to the bank and payment refused suit was instituted in October.

The report has leaked out that the note was given by Mr. Pank in payment of an alleged gambling debt, he having been victimized in some bunko game in New York. He denies this, however, and also denies ever signing such a note or being connected with it in any way, shape or fashion. The suit he pronounces a bold game of blackmail. It was filed by Buckley's attorneys on the 4th of last October. It was mentioned in the report of the court proceedings the next day, upon which Mr. Pank addressed the COURIER-JOURNAL the following note:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"Wm. A. Buckley sued J. H. Pank yesterday for $600 on a note. Plaintiff alleges that said note was executed by defendant who signed and indorsed it 'H. Pankey,' making it payable at the German Security Bank. Plaintiff alleges that J. H. Pank and 'H. Pankey' are one and the same person, wherefore he prays judgment against said defendant for amount of note and costs."

Noticing the above card in your yesterday's issue, I wish to state that J. H. Pank and "H. Pankey" are not one and the same person. I do not owe Mr. Buckley or any one else a note of $600. J. H. PANK.

The attorney for the plaintiff filed an affidavit yesterday stating that his client was sick, and all of his witnesses were in Florida, wherefore he prayed for a continuance till June. The defense objected to this, but Judge Stites finally continued the case till March 24.

Reference in the case has been made to Mr. Pank's connection with the Eclipse Baseball Club. He is still President of the club, as action on his resignation has not been taken by the Board of Directors. He claims to have kept up the club for the last two years, and is very indignant that it should be said he is unwilling to make a settlement. He says that he turned over about $600 to Will Jackson before he left, that being the entire assets of the club. Last year it lost a little over $400. He says that he is ready to make a statement at any time to the stockholders.

Mr. Lee Dinkelspiel, a Director, told a reporter yesterday that they were very much dissatisfied with Pank's actions.

"I wrote him a pretty sharp letter at the dictation of the board some time ago," he said, "and I understand he is angry about it. We want to know what he has done with the money, though we don't say he has spent it for his own benefit. He has been in this city twice, I understand, but never shows himself to any of the Directors. As to his helping the club by lending it money that's all nonsense. The money, about $700, was raised by a note which the Directors indorsed. The reason we have not accepted his resignation is because he has given us no settlement, and we will not until he does."

THE following death returns were made yesterday: White—D. M. Terry, 62 years, angina pectoris; Chas. E. Davidson, 28 years, small-pox. Anna VanWithrow, 40 years, pneumonia; Mary G. Patterson, 86 years, old age; Fletcher F. Clarke, 3 years, membranous croup; W. M. Sherrill, 38 years, consumption; Mary M. Shepard, 32 years, paralysis.

WOMAN'S SECRET.

She is over-worked, poor thing! Proud, honorable, faithful, womanly, she determined to keep expenses down, and do the work herself. Right nobly has she done it, but at terrible cost. The sparkle that was in her eye when she was a bride is gone. Her once plump and rosy cheeks are now hollow and colorless. She used to step lightly and gracefully, but now she drags one foot after the other with painful weariness.

For the sake of the family she does not mention her aching back, her acutely-painful nerves, her rheumatic twinges, her dyspeptic troubles, or the heavy weight she feels in her right side, that tells her her liver is going wrong. She thinks nobody knows about all that, and she will suffer on in quiet and unrepining patience. Alas! her secret is an open one, for it tells its own tale.

Whisper this in her ear, she ought to know it. *Madam, Brown's Iron Bitters will heal your back, calm your nerves, kill your rheumatism, drive out your dyspepsia, and correct your liver.* Dollar a bottle. Nearest druggist. 12

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PIANOS, ETC.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

1883 vs. 1884.

A NEW DEAL.

STEINWAY & SONS',
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The Celebrated Estey Organs.
144,000 NOW IN USE.
ALSO THE
Shoninger, Bell and Hamilton Organs.

For the year 1884 our motto will be to PUSH OUR BUSINESS STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE, treat every one with courtesy and politeness, give the very LOWEST PRICES possible on FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS fully GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. We wish our customers and numerous friends, and also our competitors, a happy and prosperous new year.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
No. 236 Fourth Ave.
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DRY GOODS, ETC.

A GRAND WEEK
—AT—
BACONS'.

Notwithstanding the very severe character of the weather, the unusually attractive and liberal prices on our FOREIGN CONSIGNMENT OF BERLIN MANUFACTURED WRAPS, together with the closing-out prices offered last week on many other lines of seasonable goods, resulted in A BOOM OF CONSIDERABLE MAGNITUDE. We have still on hand a large number

OF THE

Consigned Berlin Wraps!

While the stock is materially lessened, the styles and sizes are still unbroken.
This line embraces mainly

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS,

In Diagonal and Ottoman Cloth, trimmed in Coney, Hair Plush and Astrachan;

ENGLISH NEWMARKETS,

In English Serge, Brocade and Ottoman Cloth, trimmed in Coney, Hair, Ivory Plush and Astrachan.

DOLMANS,

In Ottoman Cloth, trimmed in deep fold of Hair.

Striking reductions in Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Stockingette Jersey Jackets

SEALSKIN CLOAKS! SEALSKIN CLOAKS!

A positive and honest reduction to close out. WE WILL NOW SELL FOR

$150 the quality of Cloak that sold before Christmas for $185.
$165 the quality of Cloak that sold before Christmas for $200.
$175 the quality of Cloak that sold before Christmas for $250.

WE HAVE ALSO PUT MOVING PRICES on our entire line of Winter Goods, especially Dress Goods, Colored Blankets, White Wool Blankets and Bed Comforts.

NOTHING HAS ESCAPED OUR ATTENTION. Everything of a seasonable character has been subjected to a vigorous reduction. We have even invaded the

CARPET DEPARTMENT,

And are now offering the very choicest designs of

BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA-SUPER TWO-PLY CARPETS

And all other items to be found in a first-class Carpet House, such as Rugs, Mats, Matting, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, etc., at largely reduced figures, with a view to making room for new designs.

J. BACON & SONS,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

425, 427, 429 E. MARKET ST., ABOVE PRESTON

WINES.

COOKING
Wine and Brandy,
GELATINE,

IN BULK AND PACKAGES.
PRICES REDUCED.

A. FONDA & SONS
339 FOURTH AVE.,
Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Havana Segars,

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFS. CHAS. H. CONNER,
Corner Clay and Franklin Sts.

We Make Three Fire-proof Roofs:

COMPOSITION—The best roof for the least money in the world.
SLATE—From the choice quarries of this country. Large roofs and decorative slating a spec